# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3244. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS


## OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

### Additional Details of the Victory at Fort Henry.

### GREAT STRENGTH OF THE POSITION

### Effectiveness of the Iron-Clad Gunboats.

### Extraordinary Flight of Rebel Cavalry and Infantry.

### THE REBEL CAPTIVES AND THEIR IDEAS.

### The Gunboat Expedition Up the River.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT HENRY, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The list of prisoners taken which I sent you yesterday was incomplete, and I will therefore give it again:

Brigadier (acting Major) Gen. FLOYD TILGHMAN.
Capt. H. L. JONES, Quartermaster and Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. J. H. HAYDON, Engineer.
Capt. JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Quartermaster.
Major W. MCCORNICO, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. JESSE TAYLOR, Commander of Artillery.
Lieut. W. O. WATTS.
Lieut. FRED. J. WELLER.

There was also a detachment of volunteer artillerists, under GEO. R. G. JONES. The last-named individual is a renegade Northerner, a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and a son of HON. GEO. W. JONES, late Minister to Bogota, and now Minister at Fort Lafayette. The son is a young man who never did anything in particular, except to use a subsistence from the fortune which his father earned, or rather gained from the people of Iowa; yet the moment the war broke out, he, together with a half dozen other fellows from Dubuque, bolted South and offered his services to the rebel Government. He has always lived North, has been supported by the North, (through his father,) and turns against the country which has fed him at the very first opportunity to raise his hand against his patron and supporter. A large number of his fellow townsmen are here, who became so indignant at finding this young ingrate in this place ready to train his guns upon his former associates, that they discussed the propriety of shooting him. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and he is left to enjoy his infamy undisturbed.

The strength of Fort Henry has been very much under estimated. Instead of a simple breastwork along the river, it is a regular fort of immense strength, both in build and armament. The latter is made up as follows:

One 128-pound Dahlgren gun, one 24-pound rifled gun, two 42-pound round guns, ten 32-pound round guns, one 24-pound siege gun, two 12-pound siege guns.

Eleven of these guns, including the rifled 24-pounder and the Dahlgren, are posted along the north wall of the fort, so as to sweep down the Tennessee River, and it was against this tremendous mass of power that the gunboats had to contend. In starting, Officer FOOTE told the pilots that when the firing once commenced to hold straight for the fort, and never deviate an inch till they struck the shore. This operation, although in all respects one of infinite daring, in reality compliance with the order was of great use to the National forces. Had the boats taken position and remained there the Confederate gunners would speedily have obtained the range and kept it; but every time they fired they found the boats a little nearer than they were before, consequently their shots were generally too high. It is, perhaps, owing much to this that our boats received so little damage. Three of the guns look to the east and command the land approaches, three perform the same office toward the south, thus rendering the whole nearly unpregnable. To the north and east are rifle-pits, from which a destructive fire can be poured on a belligerent force. On the land side, to the east, is a deep pond of water, some twenty yards in width, and which, commencing under cover of the guns on the north, bends around on the east side till it ends near the river. This alone is a formidable defence against a storming party, as it is too deep to be crossed without bridging, and being within easy musket range, the operation of bridging it would be next to impossible.

The walls of the fort are of earth, and are probably not less than twenty feet high from the bottom of the ditch. The latter is about fifteen feet in width, contains eight feet of water, and is filled from the river, into which it directly opens. The embrasures are formed by piling up on the parapet coffee bags filled with sand, leaving intervals for the guns, and which are generally from six to ten sacks in thickness.

There are two substantial magazines, deeply covered with earth, and containing an ample supply of ammunition. Indeed, the fort was provisioned and supplied with war material to an extent that would have enabled its defenders to have stood a siege of six months. In the centre of the fort is a well of excellent water; in fact, they seemed to have material to do just what they bragged through their papers of being able to do—that is, hold the fort against all the Yankees and Yankee fleets in existence. The supply of powder, shells, round-shot, cannister, cannon-primers, percussion caps, and, in short, all the appurtenances of offence and defence, is in inexhaustible quantities. There was, also, an ample supply of clothing. All the men had good boots, warm overcoats and blankets—in fact they were quite as comfortably, though possibly less elegantly clad than our own troops.

The names of the killed and wounded of the rebels during the siege, as near as I could get them are as follows:

*Killed*—Privates Douglas, McCabe, Lee, Callahan, Boswell and Pinkston.

*Wounded*—Corporals Renfrew, McEvoy, Selkirk, Centre, and five others—all being members of regiments or companies enlisted in Tennessee. It is believed that others were killed at the time the *Essex* woke them up a day or two before the fight, but it is denied by the officers.

The rebels seemed to have evacuated in great haste, so much so that they forgot or had not time to take away many of their personal effects. The quantity of daguerreotypes and love epistles that were captured, exceeds in quantity all belief. Could some of the haughty "chivalry" see a lot of Yankee privates gathered around some individual who had made a capture of some amiable Southern dulcinea, encased in *papier maché*, and hear the remarks passed—generally not as elegant as expressive—their aristocratic noses would curl to the very roots of the eyebows in utter scorn—nor would they be less powerfully affected, could they see some Yankee pull a *billet-doux* from his greasy pocket, and proceed to read it aloud to a crowd of jeering comrades. Every Southern soldier seems to have fanned into a flame the affections of some Patsy or Jemima at home. Southern skies must be conducive to a flourishing growth of love. Judging by their letters, the power of an 80-horse power steam-engine, or that of a comet off at a tangent, drunk with nectar, is the very essence of weakness when compared to the strength of their love for some young brave, who, clad in butternut homespun, and armed with a flint-lock rifle, is away fighting for JEFF. DAVIS and Freedom. In fact, the magnitude of their love is only equaled by one single thing, and that is their contempt—yea their utter loathing—for the Yankees. In these letters the Northerners are all Yankees, they are nasty Yankees, they are dirty Yankees, cowardly Yankees, infernal Yankees, d——d Yankees, in short every kind of Yankees that the dictionary of abuse and Billingsgate affords a cognomen for. How many of these letters chuckle over the approach of these hated Yankees to Fort Henry, and how confidently do they anticipate their speedy and utter annihilation when they come, unless it be that in their cowardice they run away before Southern valor consummates that desirable, and to the Yankees, deserved result.

Alas! for the hopes and anticipations of the letter-writers at home. Yesterday, amid the thunders and smoke of Yankee cannon, and the tremendous storm of Yankee grape, shell and cannister, their star went down, never more to rise over the (to them) distant horizon of Fort Henry. Their butternut hero is on his way to Cairo, escorted by Yankees; his shot-gun is the prize of a Yankee sportsman; his uncouth home-made bowie-knife, of fearful size, is strapped to a Yankee's side as a trophy, or jeeringly handed about from one to another as a specimen of Southern skill.

Even your pacific correspondent has girded on a machine nameless in the nomenclature of things offensive and defensive. It is heavy and broad enough for a butcher's cleaver, long enough for a broadsword, jagged enough for a handsaw, with a handle like a claymore, but whether it is intended for shooting, stabbing, chopping sausage-meat, digging ditches, or scalping Yankees, I cannot tell. There are hundreds of such institutions here, all evidently modeled as the genius, fancy and ferocity of the maker might suggest.

It is with such weapons, backed only by Southern valor, that Southern soldiers and Southern letter-writers expect to defeat the cowardly "Lincolnites," and achieve their so-called freedom.

A large number of the letters found were written from various portions of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, from which States the force at Fort Henry seems to have been made up. The number which made their escape was not less than from three to five thousand. Had they been less cowardly, the attack of the gunboats less terrible, or the roads less muddy, so that our forces could have come up in time, the entire force could have been secured. The troops might have been started earlier, but no one supposed that the valorous Southerners would run within an hour, and consequently the land forces were a little too late. However, as it is, scores of the fugitives are being brought in hourly, and to-day a battery of field artillery, consisting of eight pieces, was also overhauled and brought into the fort. The country is being thoroughly examined in every direction, and probably many yet will be caught before they secure a place of safety.

The Confederates had arranged everything with a view to comfort. Besides the large number of tents in their possession, they had built warm log-houses sufficient in number to accommodate 5,000 troops. Of course our men are making themselves as comfortable as circumstances will permit in the wigwams of the fugitive braves from Dixie. There are several comfortable log and temporary board houses in the fort and these are now occupied by Gen. GRANT, his Staff and body guard.

Private correspondence found here, from Georgia and others of the extreme Southern States, indicate that the greatest consternation exists there in consequence of the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER. Writers from several points state to their friends at the fort that companies, and in one or two cases regiments, were cut completely to pieces; but in almost every instance they lay the blame on Gen. CRITTENDEN, who, they say, was drunk, and led the army on purpose to betray it to the Nationals. A very desponding tone prevails in regard to the future, while business in every place is completely prostrated. Dixie, in some quarters, is evidently getting somewhat tired of the job of whipping the Yankees.

A letter dated Pittsboro', Miss., Jan. 30, and addressed to "Dr. DARRAH, Fort Henry, Col. DRAKE's regiment," has the following important items of information:

F. G. ENOCHS got home from Jackson, and brings very bad news concerning the condition of our Southern Confederacy. He says Col. BLYTHE was sent down to Jackson by Gen. POLK to inform the Legislature of the condition they were in, and their danger at Columbus, in order that the Legislature might inform the people of Mississippi. Generally they (rebels at Columbus) could not give the people information of their condition through the papers, because they would give it to the North. They have only 12,000 men at Columbus, and they have a force of about 110,000 to contend against. In a few days there will be a call for 20,000 troops in this State, the time of the 60-day troops having nearly expired. J. M. STEELE was at Jackson, Tenn., the other day, and was ordered to Columbus—he had but eight men, the balance all being sick. He sent the eight men and staid home with the sick. J. C. STEELE.

Another letter, dated at Louderdale, Alabama, Jan. 31, pathetically describes the ill luck of Uncle JACK:

"Uncle JACK was drafted and he hired aman by the name of jones to go in his place he gin him a $100 and the man tuck the money and went and joined an other Company and last Sturday while he was gone to hunt the man they come and got long jim and tuck him to wait on them I dont no whether uncle jack will haf to go or not. the company is done gone but uncle jack has got a furlo he does want to hire a substitute but they dont want to receve one so I dont no whedther he will go or not take good care of your self amd dont let the yankes get you," &c.

Several other letters from Alabama speak of drafting, and complain in no measured terms of such an operation.

A letter from Warrington, Fla., says:

"Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has been badly whipped, and was killed. We lost over 500 men, 1,500 mules, 360 wagons, and all our provisions and baggage.

Late intelligence confirms the report that the enemy are within a few miles, and intend attacking your fort. It is said that your General thinks the fort cannot be taken, but I fear that he may be mistaken. I have not confidence in the shot-gun as an infantry arm, which, though it will do good service at a short distance, would be worthless at a long range."

The writer, although probably not the son of a prophet, is not distantly related to one of the fraternity.

A letter dated at Valden, Mississippi, Feb. 2, says:

"Our Legislature has made a call for 10,000 troops, from this State, and if volunteers do not come in well, we will have to stand a draft. * * * The war tax has to be paid. We have been obliged to give in a list of our taxable property, and we valued likely negro fellows at $1,000, likely women at $800, and others in proportion. Bottom land was valued at $10, and hill land at $5 per acre. We have to pay $5 on every thousand we give in.

The Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment suffered severely at Fishing Creek—how severely I cannot tell you, for, to tell you the truth, they withhold from us the particulars of the battle."

The water is rising rapidly here, and is now over the ground in front of the fort, on the north side, and it has also begun to overflow the ground within the line of fortifications. If it keeps on rising much longer, it will drive us out of the fort in infinitely less time than all the shot and shell in Dixie.

The wooden gunboats which went up yesterday morning have not yet returned, but they have possession of the Memphis and Nashville Railroad Bridge, and have also captured an Ohio river steamer that was stolen a short time since by the rebels from Paducah. The iron gunboats have returned to Cairo.

To-morrow an expedition leaves across the country to make a dash at Fort Donelson, and capture it if possible without a regular siege. GALWAY.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Sunday, Feb. 9, 1862.

The expedition from this point, which was to have left here yesterday, and make a dash upon Fort Donelson, did not go, being deterred principally by high water, and possibly by a suspicion that cavalry and infantry might fail in attacking successfully a strong earthwork defended by heavy guns. If it be true, as reported, that there are from ten to fifteen thousand men at Fort Donelson, it will need something besides cavalry and infantry to take it—something, even, beside field artillery; that something can only be found in the iron-clad gunboats.

It was they that took Fort Henry—the balance of our force might have thundered at its walls for admittance, for the space of three months and hardly been allowed to enter there. In fact, Fort Henry is next to impregnable to a land attack; for, apart from the deep ditches and impassable swamps, it possesses formidable lines of fortifications, which extend into the country in every direction for a distance of three miles. At every one of these there would have been a battle, and months probably would have elapsed before the citadel could have been reached, and then the work would have been but fairly begun.

In an hour the iron-mailed boats did all this, and did it with a loss of but two men killed directly by the rebel shot. A land force would have lost hundreds. Secure behind their thick breastworks, the Secessionists would have laughed at the puny missiles from our field-pieces, but they could not stand the heavy shells hurled among them from the nine and 10-inch guns of the boats. One of the officers told me that the men became perfectly demoralized under the combined influence of the audacity of the gunboats and the effect of the heavy bombs—they would have held the fort a month, had we fired nothing but round shot. The latter can be dodged; there is nowhere any safety from the former.

Yesterday, Gen. TILGHMAN and his Staff, and about one hundred prisoners, were sent down to Paducah, under an escort of thirty men from the Twelfth Iowa, under command of Lieut. L. W. JACKSON. At Paducah they were turned over to the Commandant of the place, Col. DAVID STUART. The officers were allowed the limits of the city upon giving their parole; the privates were put under guard. Nearly all of the officers expressed themselves satisfied with the war, especially that portion of it which makes them the recipients of shells fired from 10-inch guns; and they expressed a determination, when released, to quit the service. Young JONES—the son of Ex-Senator—says that he has had all the fight he wants, and if he can get released, will go to Europe—doubtless his departure on a continental tour would exercise no very deleterious influence upon either North or South. Neither has need for traitors or renegades.

The rebel officers expressed themselves as being pleased in the highest degree with the universal courtesy of the treatment extended to them by the National authorities, and promised to reciprocate on any and all occasions. It is believed by many that Gen. TILGHMAN and his officers desired to fall into the hands of the Nationals, for had they desired to, they could have made their escape when the balance did.

The following is a complete list of all the prisoners captured in the fort, and it also includes those, or a portion of those, since captured:

Brig.-Gen. FLOYD TILGHMAN, Commanding.
Major P. Lynch Lee, 15th Arkansas Regiment.
Capt. Leech, Alabama Battery.
Capt. H. L. Jones, Quartermaster.
Capt. John McLaughlin, Quartermaster.
Major W. L. McConnico, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.
Capt. Taylor, Artillery.
Lieut. Watts, Artillery.
Lieut. Weller, Artillery.
Major Vorhies.
Capt. Horton.
Ord.-Sergt. J. H. Laughlin, 15th Ark. Regiment.
Lieut. G. R. G. Jones, Heavy Artillery.
Private B. T. Stone, Heavy Artillery.
Private John Sims, Heavy Artillery.
Sergt. J. R. Smith, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Sergt. B. Reid, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private R. N. Fleming, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private S. S. Sears, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private James Nolen, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private Samuel Carrey, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private J. C. Cooper, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private John Fleming, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Corporal M. D. Kellingworth, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Corporal J. M. Phillips, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private Z. J. Phillips, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private J. O. Winstead, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private J. L. Harris, 27th Alabama.
Private A. K. Harris, 27th Alabama.
Private John Harris, 27th Alabama.
Private W. N. Sutherland, 27th Alabama.
Private J. M. Berts, 27th Alabama.
Private George McDonald, 10th Tennessee.
Private Thomas Hailey, 10th Tennessee.
Private John Goglen, 10th Tennessee.
Private James Carroll, 10th Tennessee.
Private Wm. Ryan, 10th Tennessee.
Corporal Z. J. Waters, 48th Tennessee.
Private John Kelly, 48th Tennessee.
Private R. M. Kerr, 48th Tennessee.
Private S. L. Zunt, 51st Tennessee.
Corporal ——— Taylor, 51st Tennessee.
Sergeant John Jones, First Artillery, Tennessee.
Privates W. B. Cubine, H. C. Hallow, W. H. Selkirk.
Corporal S. W. Greenleaf.
Corporal Edward Drake.
Corporal N. Copass.
Privates Carroll Guire, John Osran, John Hicks, G. W. Byard, J. N. Boswell, James Phillips, John Gerald, N. Waldrun, William Renfrew, Daniel Hartsell, W. R. Boswell, Patrick McEvoy, L. Berlitz, Thomas Buckingham, Patrick Stout, C. C. Brooks, C. C. Whitford, John Elliot, O. P. Sallygiver, Alex. Joyce, Thomas Moran, Mike Dossey, L. A. Garin, A. G. Gibson, L. B. Jones, John Hardin, William Daniels, William Carter, Thomas Phillips, James Campbell, D. W. Stalin, James M. Hugh, W. H. Rutherford, L. B. Thomason, L. F. Lyle, John Wyatt, E. M. Bailey, W. V. Ray, S. R. Miles, B. Sharp, H. Carter, W. J. Mills, C. C. Jones, S. G. Curey, Jas. Moseling, G. W. Cottrell, Fred. Walter, O. T. Willingson, Jno. C. Hussey, John Long, R. Gainer, T. M. Merritt, J. T. Marshall, T. J. Dougherty, G. H. Carrin, James Green, Alfred Renfrew.

This does not include either the killed or wounded in the late battle. [The names of these will be found in the letter of another correspondent.—ED. TIMES.] The rebel officers positively asserted that the five bodies found when our troops entered the fort were all that were killed. Yesterday, some men were set to digging in a corner of the fort, where fresh earth gave rise to suspicions that something was buried; their labor was soon after rewarded by finding the bodies of nineteen soldiers, who, from all appearances, had been lately killed by wounds, and but lately interred. The circumstance shows how morbidly sensitive the rebels are, in a case where their own loss and National skill are involved—although what good such wholesale lying does, unless it be to still further delude the already greatly deluded South, it is difficult to imagine.

Yesterday afternoon, I went up the river to Danville, the point where the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad crosses the Tennessee. It is distant 23 miles from the fort, and is a very fine bridge of some five or six piers, with one draw on the west side for the use of steamers.

The gunboats went up Thursday night and rendered the bridge useless by cutting off a few piles at a point a short distance from the shore, and taking up a few rails. They then opened the draw, carried away means for reaching and opening it, and then pushed on up the river for Florence, a point near the railroad that runs from Memphis to Charleston.

The bridge at Danville has been for sometime guarded by a company of infantry and a body of cavalry numbering some 40 or 50 members. The *Dunbar*, a rebel transport, was lying at Danville, but started off as the gunboats came within sight below. The cavalry drew up in line on the shore to oppose the passage of the gunboats, and by direction of their officer made ready their pieces. About then the gunboats were a hundred yards or so below the cavalry, and just about as the captain of the horsemen had got as far as "Ready, Aim!" the forward gunboat let fly an 8-inch shell after the flying *Dunbar*. The heavy missile, with a shriek like a fiend, passed close in front of the valorous soldiers as they were on the point of pulling trigger; the next instant every man of them was flying through the woods as though chased by the devil, the brave Captain himself gallantly leading far in the advance. The infantry never stopped to pack up, but followed pell-mell after the cavalry, and not a solitary specimen of either has been seen within long miles of that vicinity since. This circumstance was related to me by some of the inhabitants of the place, and all assert its being a fact. Evidently the officer is not an old soldier, or he would neither have attempted to oppose cavalry to gunboats, nor incontinently run away upon hearing the peculiar although not pleasant music of a shell.

As we approached the bridge last evening, the railroad track west of the river seemed to be crowded with a flock of sheep, but upon getting nearer, we found that it was caused by country people, each of whom had on his or her back a sheet filled with plunder from the barracks of the Bridge guards. The moment the decks of the steamer revealed a crowd of blue-coats, there was terrible confusion among the fugitives—some dropped their bundles and ran for dear life, others struck a trot, and sticking to their huge loads, wabbled off like drunken elephants.

No pursuit, however, was made, and they by this time are probably safe, if they have continued running ever since, which, from indications at starting, is more than probable. Above the bridge was a small flat-boat, from which, as we approached, several fellows jumped into the river, then floundered ashore and struck into the woods, as if the possession of their heads depended upon the instant and active use of their legs. They, too, were permitted to escape. Gen. GRANT spent a little while looking round, and then, after our steamer had been made fast to a secession ferry-boat, we returned to Fort Henry without an adventure of any particular importance.

The capabilities of the iron-clad boats to resist the shocks of the heaviest projectiles was abundantly tested in the late battle. A good many balls struck the iron sheathing at various angles, but in no case shattered it or the wood-work beneath. One ball struck one of the boats in a direction exactly perpendicular to the plate, which was the fairest test that occurred. It made an indenture in the iron, about the shape and size of a common saucer, and, having spent all its force, dropped off into the river. The iron was not broken through, nor was the wood-work within shattered in the least.

The gunboats were submitted in the late contest to as severe a test as can possibly be applied—the guns were of the heaviest metal, and the range much shorter than common. Were the gunboats completely sheathed they might with impunity pass before the guns of the heaviest batteries in rebeldom. The *Benton* is so made, and I have no doubt that she could, with closed ports, pass unharmed beneath the 113 guns of Columbus, without suffering a particle in joint or covering. Once below Columbus, that now notorious town would speedily be blockaded as effectually as though surrounded by insurmountable walls of iron.

The value of the victory at Fort Henry will, in view of the shortness of the battle and the small number of prisoners, be very generally regarded as of no great consequence. In truth, the result is quite the contrary. It gives us a work of immense strength, one which can be defended against all the force the rebels can muster against it. It menaces Columbus from the rear, and affords the National forces an opportunity to extend a line of operations to points below Columbus on the Mississippi, and in reality does more toward reducing that formidable stronghold than would one which dismounted half its guns and captured half its defenders. The surrender of the fort breaks up the rebel line of fortification, which extended from Columbus on the west to Bowling Green on the east, and opens to our forces a highway easy to be traversed and along which operations can be carried nearly to the Gulf without opposition. By its taking, our troops can reach the very heart of the South without formidable hindrance—indeed there are no works of any kind between Fort Henry and any point further North than Tuscumbia, in Alabama. When Donelson falls, as it speedily will, secession in Kentucky and Tennessee will have received its death blow. It may struggle awhile, spasmodically, at Columbus, Bowling Green, and at Clarksville, on the Cumberland, but its speedy dissolution will be none the less certain. The blows that thundered against the heavy earthworks at Fort Henry, last Thursday, did not end there—their ponderous force shook alike the earthen walls of Memphis, and the cannon bristling breastworks of Cumberland.

A REBEL LETTER CONCERNING THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, FOUND IN FORT HENRY.

The following letter, which was found in Fort Henry after it had fallen into our hands, will give you some little more light upon the battle at Mill Springs, Ky., as it was written by one who happened to be near the battle-field. From this, it will be seen that one Mississippi Regiment alone, lost some 209 killed and taken prisoners:

WEST'S STATION, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE: Having arrived here last night, on the train from Kentucky, I seat myself, this morning, to render an apology for not answering your letter sooner. At the time I received your letter I was unwell, and kept putting it off, until we left so sudden one night, that I had no time to think about a letter. Well, I suppose that you have heard all about the fight at Mill Springs, or rather Fishing Creek, and if you have heard half that the people have heard down here, I know that you are down on us. Before I proceed to give you a small volume of it, let me say to you, that I was not in the fight, I was sick in bed at the time, and thought that I could not walk, but after our side commenced retreating, I could get up and make pretty good time. Well, we left our huts at 12 o'clock at night, on the 18th, and about daylight we drove in their pickets, and then the ball opened. It is not worth while for me to go through the whole particulars, for you have seen an account of it in the papers. I will merely mention the number we lost. Our total loss, as near as we can come, is about three hundred killed, missing and taken prisoners. Our regiment lost about 200 killed and taken prisoners. Ours and BATTLE's Regiment, were the only regiments that fought any, or lost any men. The down-east Tennessee Regiments run like quarter horses. If we had had three or four Mississippi regiments with us we could have played the devil with them. We have retreated back to Jamesborough, a landing two hundred miles above Nashville, by water. I do not know what they intend doing. I suppose that we will receive some more reinforcements and give them another twist. Last night was the first time that I have slept under a blanket or on a blanket since the battle. We lost everything. NEWTON RALEY was shot in the left thigh; he is doing very well. JOHN DANIEL had eight balls shot through his clothes, none of them brought blood. JEMMY DANIEL had one shot though his coat-tail.

Our company suffered awful. I will give you a list of the names of killed, missing and wounded (as near as I can come to it) out of our company:

*Killed*—W. B. Harrington, H. Little, J. Brantley, W. Pope, W. Miller, J. Russel, J. Fanning, P. Malaliv.

*Wounded and left on the Field*—A. J. Karap, J. Edwards, H. Shine, T. Greer, C. Murphy.

*Wounded and brought from the Field*—N. Raley, Z. Wilbern, J. McWilliams, C. Gipson, J. Hathcock, B. Hoover, W. Parker, William Rogers, B. Williams, P. Hanson.

There are several more that I cannot think of.

I feel very unwell, and I must bring my short letter to a close. Write me as soon as you receive this. Give my respects to your mess. Good bye.

Your Nephew, R. C. JENKINS.

The battle of Mills Spring is by far the most crushing drawback the rebels have yet experienced. Every one of their letters refers to, and mourns over it.

GALWAY.

## THE EXPEDITION TO ALABAMA.

### Further Particulars of the Trip of the Gunboats up the Tennessee.

### Enthusiastic Union Demonstrations of the People.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The *Republican's* Fort Henry correspondent gives further particulars of the Tennessee River Gunboat Expedition. Everywhere the people insisted upon loading their visitors with presents, and as far as Florence, the river can be navigated almost as safely as the Ohio. Blessings, cheers, and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere. Numbers of prominent men came forward, and said should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men, ready and anxious to protect their houses, would at once cluster around it. Under the law to join the rebel army, or lose their property, they were obliged to succumb in self-defence. The officers of the gunboats say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of the greetings that everywhere meet them. The rebel press is wholly under the control of politicians, and do not speak the peoples' feelings. The secession element is principally composed of lawless politicians, who overawe, by violence, the order-loving Union citizens.

At Havana Lieut. PHELPS learned that a rebel cavalry regiment was encamped about a mile distant. He immediately ordered a company of 130 marines, under Col. GIVEN MARSHALL, against them; but the rebels, hearing of his intention, fled in panic, leaving everything behind them. Their camp was burned and a considerable quantity of arms and stores captured.

Only one steamer, the *Dunbar*, now floats on the Upper Tennessee. The *Appleton Belle* had 4,000 pounds of powder aboard, and when fired was purposely anchored opposite the fine residence of Judge CRYOFF, the noted loyalist, which was completely shattered by the explosion.

The partially finished rebel gunboat *Eastport* is a fine and fast steamer, 250 feet long, very staunch, and so constructed as to be rendered shot-proof by compressed bales of cotton and iron plates.

The steamer *Illinois* brought a quantity of tobacco down from Paris yesterday, and a large lot of pig-iron near there will be removed as soon as possible.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 5th says Gens. BEAUREGARD, PILLOW and CHEATHAM were there It also contains BEAUREGARD'S plan of the battle of Manassas, and prodigious speculations as to what he will do at Columbus. Numerous articles are copied from Southern papers, asking the Government to take some measures to keep the soldiers in service, as their term of enlistment is expiring, and they are fast becoming demoralized.

The paper also says a large amount of Confederate stores are lying on the banks of the Cumberland River.

## OPERATIONS AGAINST FORT DONELSON.

### Transfer of Commodore Foote's Gunboats to the Cumberland.

### AN ATTACK EXPECTED TO-DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The *Democrat* learns that Commodore FOOTE, with the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Louisville* and *Pittsburgh* left Cairo for the Cumberland River at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The *Carondelet* was expected to join them at Paducah.

In consequence of the high water, and the unusually rapid current in all the rivers, the fleet was not expected to reach Fort Donelson until this morning; and as it is presumed that no attack will be made there until there is complete readiness on the part of both the land and naval forces, the news of the result cannot be expected before to-night or to-morrow morning.

The *Republican* of this morning states that Gen. HITCHCOCK has not yet accepted the appointment of Major-General, but will respond when his commission is received.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A special to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis says that reliable information from Fort Henry states that there were 30,000 troops at and near that place at noon of Sunday, and heavy reinforcements are constantly arriving.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### No Further Intelligence from the Burnside Expedition—Norfolk Placed Under Martial Law—The Merrimac Abortion—Bursting of the Great Sawyer Gun, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 12, } VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 13. }

No flag of truce has been received to-day, and there is no arrival from Hatteras with news from the Burnside Expedition.

As the express was coming down from Newport's News this morning on her regular trip, a man was picked up in a small boat, who left Norfolk yesterday morning and made his escape from Sewall's Point in a small boat. He confirms all previous reports, and adds that Norfolk has been placed under martial law, and that volunteers to defend the city are called for in vain.

The work on the *Merrimac* was stopped on Saturday last, and she is now at the Navy-yard, drawing so much water that she could not get out even if she was ready for sea.

The greatest alarm prevails at Norfolk, and an attack is momentarily expected. There are said to be only about 200 troops at Sewall's Point.

A rumor was in circulation at Norfolk that the defeat at Roanoke Island was owing to the treachery of the North Carolina troops.

The great Sawyer gun at Newport's News burst yesterday, while being fired. Privates JOSIAH JONES, of Company D, and JAMES SHEPARD, of Company B, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, were instantly killed, and W. W. BOWMAN, of Company I, same regiment, was so seriously injured that his recovery is not expected. JONES belonged in Greenpoint, Long Island, and SHEPARD in Lowell, Mass. Their bodies will be sent North to-night, *via* Baltimore.

Four or five other persons, who were in the vicinity, were also injured, but none of them seriously.

## NEWS FROM SHIP ISLAND.

### Arrival of the U. S. Storeship Supply, with an English Schooner as a Prize, and a Valuable Prize Cargo—Favorable Condition of Affairs at Ship Island.

The United States store-ship *Supply*, Capt. COLVOCORESSIS commanding, from Ship Island, on Jan 24th, arrived at this port yesterday. She has on board as prisoners, Capt. FRANCIS LEE and nine others, officers and crew of the prize schooner *Lizzie Weston*; also, JAQUEZ ERNEST SANAGIN, Captain of the rebel steamer *Anna*; J. WINTERS, Captain of the rebel steamer *Henry Lewis*, and WM. BLAKELEY, Captain of the rebel schooner *A. J. Vien*. The prisoners were delivered over to United States Marshal MURRAY, who committed them to the House of Detention.

The *Supply* brings a prize cargo, valued at $60,000, consisting of sugar, molasses, turpentine and stores, taken from the captured vessels.

The *Supply* boarded Jan. 30, off Florida, British schooner *Stephen Hart*, of Liverpool. The captain reported being from London, bound to Cardenas, but having no papers to that effect, Capt. COLVOCORESSIS seized and put a prize crew on board, and brought her to this port. Her cargo consisted of arms, ammunition, boots and shoes, clothing and other articles. The *Hart* was formerly known as the *Tamaulipas*, and when captured was flying the English colors, although when first seen by the *Supply* she showed the American ensign. The chase was continued six hours. She has successfully run the blockade three times.

There were about 2,000 Federal troops on Ship Island when the *Supply* left. Reinforcements were daily expected, and when they arrived, it was believed active operations would be immediately commenced.

The rebel gunboats occasionally approach within two or three miles of the Island, but retire when pursued by a National steamer.

It is thought Fort Massachusetts is sufficiently strong to resist any attack which may be made upon it by the rebels.

The works on Ship Island are progressing rapidly. Nothing of importance has transpired since last accounts. The *Supply* left there the U. S. frigate *Niagara*, gunboats *New-London*, *Hatteras*, *Itasca*, *Coon*, and *Pampero*. Ships *Black Prince* and brig *J. P. Wetherell*.

The health of the troops and crews of the vessels was good.

The *Supply* now lies at the Navy-yard with the prize schooner *Samuel Hart*.

## IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT BALTIC

### Strength of the Expedition Against Savannah.

### Communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah Cut Off.

### Speedy Capture of the City Anticipated.

### THE REBEL STEAMER ISABEL A PRIZE.

### Proscription of the Press by Gen. Sherman.

The United States steam transport *Baltic*, JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, commander, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Port Royal. She left New-York Jan. 13, at 6 o'clock A. M., with three companies of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, for Port Royal, S. C., where she arrived on the 17th, at 10 A. M. Having landed her men and horses, she sailed for Annapolis on Monday, Jan. 21, arriving there on Sunday, Jan. 26. She sailed on her return voyage to Port Royal, with another detachment of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, on Jan. 31, arrived there on Feb. 4, and, having landed her men and horses, received on board six hundred and thirty bales of cotton. She sailed for New-York on Feb. 10, with the steamer *Vixen* in tow, for the capes of Virginia.

There were no gunboats remaining at Port Royal, all of them having been sent up Warsaw Sound to intercept intercouse and cut off supplies between Fort Pulaski and Savannah. The result of this movement, if successful, will be exceedingly disastrous to the Fort, as it receives all its supplies from Savannah.

The boats, to the number of fifteen, were stationed about five miles from the rear of the Fort, awaiting further orders. About 10,000 troops embarked on the expedition.

The rebels had driven spiles in the sound, three miles above the old ones, with a view of impeding the progress of the fleet.

The side-wheel steamer *Winfield Scott*, a worthless craft, employed to take troops up the sound, ran aground, and was completely broken up. Her machinery will be saved.

It is generally believed at Port Royal that Savannah will be in the possession of the National forces within a short time.

Nothing new had transpired at Beaufort.

The troops under command of Gen. SHERMAN are very much dissatisfied with their present inactivity. They were greatly disappointed in not receiving orders weeks ago to march either upon Savannah or Charleston.

The *Baltic* brings the largest mail ever received from Port Royal.

The *Baltic* brought the following passengers:

Gen. G. F. Draper, Col. E. C. Christ, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. Richard S. Ely, Hartford; Lieut.-Col. Jas. L. Fraser, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, lady, child and two servants; Lieut.-Col. C. Harding, Rev. M. French, Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Rev. Mr. Mahan, Rev. Mrs. Gubby, W. H. West, U. S. N.; G. H. Brodbury, U. S. N.; S. G. Marsh, U. S. N.; W. Vandeberg, U. S. N.; Capt. J. L. Newell, Capt. A. C. Curtin, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; J. L. Reed, T. Lyons, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. A. J. Holbrook, of Gen. Stevens' Staff; Lieut. Joe C. Saxton, R. Q. M. Vol. Eng. Regt.; Lieut. W. H. Parker, U. S. Marines; John Ross, J. S. Buchanan, A. S. B. Smyth; Lieut. A. M. Parsons, Lieut. P. A. Lantz, Lieut. G. H. Turner, Lieut. G. S. Redfield, Lieut. W. H. King, Lieut. P. A. Lansing, Lieut. H. Sewell, Cadet G. B. Baldwin, Mrs. Lieut. W. P. Martin.

The following Captains of the Stone Fleet also returned in the *Baltic*:

H. T. Smith, D. Hempstead, N. W. Rathbun, B. P. Mickerson, W. M. Edgarton, J. C. Corbrocey, W. H. Luce, A. F. Parker, A. Baxter, J. S. Chadwick, J. Willetts, S. Phillips, C. W. Merritt, Chief Engineer *Winfield Scott*; W. Dawson, First Assistant do. do.; J. Lyman, Second Assistant do. do.; Capt. Lightall, James G. Reed, C. Y. Richmond, A. Peckham, D. B. Grant, Ed. H. Costar; E. P. Tunison, Adams Express Company; W. P. Elliott, J. V. Bogert, E. E. Houghwout, E. C. Pleegue, M. A. Bradley, John Mitchell, J. S. Carol, H. P. Chinst, James Greeney, J. W. Sandford, J. Breckinridge, P. F. Stout, A. Hastean, A. O. Toole, C. L. Pierce; W. J. Blaney, Swampscott, Mass.

Also, two hundred steerage passengers; among them the following prisoners of war, viz.:

John Cruise, Co. D 9th S. C. Reg't; Levi Nobles, Co. C, 9th S. C. Reg't; Wm. Nobles, Co. C, 9th S. C. Reg't; John Mathews, Co. B 14th S. C. Reg

—effectually blockaded by the vessels *Seminole* and *Norwich*. During the night soundings were made, and the next morning the gunboats entered Wilmington Narrows—a narrow channel which runs within two miles of Fort Pulaski, and nearly parallel with the Savannah River, which it enters about three miles above Fort Jackson. Upon passing Fort Pulaski, great bustle and activity was observed, as if they were endeavoring to get a heavy gun to bear upon this channel in order to give us a salute as we passed, but our active little gunboats were out of range before their purpose could be accomplished.

Following this river, which winds through flat swampy lands, the gunboats proceeded for a distance of five miles, when a row of piles was discovered stretching from bank to bank, obstructing the channel, and preventing our further progress. Here the gunboats came to anchor, and Gen. WRIGHT, who had accompanied the reconnoissance on board the *Ottawa*, disembarked two companies of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment to reconnoitre on each bank of the river, while he proceeded in a rowboat to within a short distance of the Savannah, ascertaining the depth and position of the channel and the nature of the obstructions placed there. On the left bank of the river was a plantation and house, but the place was deserted, and no signs of life could be seen anywhere. As the gunboats could not navigate the river, except at high water, they remained here all night. On the next morning, TATNALL's fleet of five side-wheel steamers were seen coming down the Savannah river, puffing forth volumes of dense, black smoke. They were towing two hulks, evidently intended for sinking somewhere. A strip of swamp land, only a mile and a half wide, separated them from our gunboats, and as they passed within good range both sides were at their guns, each waiting for the other to speak first. Our officers were anxious for the order from Capt. DAVIS, to open upon the saucy little rebel craft; but it did not come, and a shade of disappointment passed over their faces as they saw them passing without a shot from either side. But TATNALL had no intention of allowing the opportunity to pass, and turning back, his little steamer—the *Savannah*—discharged a solid shot, which fell short. This friendly token was replied to by a shell from the *Ottawa*, which reached them, but did no damage. It was received with grim satisfaction by the officers of our other gunboats as the signal for an interchange of shots, and they opened on the rebel fleet with a well-directed fire of shells, which proved very damaging to them, while all their shot fell short and did us no injury whatever. TATNALL's vessel was struck twice, once amidships, by a shell from the *Ottawa*, and damaged so severely that her flag was lowered and another vessel came to her assistance and towed her off. The other vessels were all more or less damaged, many of our shells striking them frequently and silencing their fire. They soon withdrew from their position, and made their way back to Savannah.

The gunboats returned to Warsaw Sound the same night. On the morning of the 29th, the *Ottawa* returned to Hilton Head with Capt. DAVIS and Gen. WRIGHT, to obtain further orders. Gen. WRIGHT has since returned to his command—meanwhile the expedition is riding at anchor in Warsaw Sound, Micawber-like, waiting for something to turn up. For three weeks the soldiers have been cribbed, cabined and confined in these steamers—packed as tight as sardines in a box, waiting—for what? Our active military leaders only know, and all their plans and designs are kept most profoundly secret. It is fair to suppose that the whole plan and design of the expedition has been changed. It will be increased, and the point of attack will be in a locality—to which events direct surmise,—but with surmise it is not the duty of your correspondent to treat.

The time passes very wearily with the poor soldiers. They are set ashore on Warsaw Island periodically in lauaches, two or three companies at a time, and allowed to run around to air themselves and retain the use of their limbs. Your correspondent was fortunate enough to return to Hilton Head last night.

The gunboats *Pembina*, *Unadilla*, *Henry Andrews* and *Hale*, under command of Capt. ROGERS, are at Dawfuskie Island, and command the Savannah River—the rebel gunboats cannot approach Fort Pulaski without coming within range of their guns. Judging from movements which cannot at present be detailed, there is every indication that you will soon receive important and cheering news of something accomplished here.

The U. S. transport *Winfield Scott* went ashore near Dawfuskie Island, and will prove a total wreck. She had a little ammunition on board, a part of which can be recovered uninjured. Her boilers will be recovered and used as condensers.

Paymaster Major HEWITT has arrived, bringing $750,000 to pay the troops here. WOPSEY.

## FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

### CAPTURE OF THE ISABEL—MOVEMENTS OF THE NAVAL VESSELS—THE COTTON AND CONTRABANDS.

HILTON HEAD, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

Nothing of great importance has occurred here lately. The expedition, which started for Warsaw Sound, has not returned yet, and we have not heard of its effect. On the 1st a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Savannah; it began in the morning for one hour, and was again heard at noon for another hour. It is supposed that our gunboats made an attack at the fortification in Warsaw Sound. The channel leading to Savannah has been filled with spiles, and made impassable for our vessels.

On the 4th, in the morning, another heavy firing was again heard in the same direction—of no great duration, and as yet I have been unable to ascertain its result.

The *Wabash*, *Susquehannah*, *Mohican*, *Bienville*, *James Adger*, *Flag*, and *Alabama* are in port coaling, refitting or provisioning, ready for the next grand movement. The *Sumter* sailed to-day. Among the storeships we have the *Release*, Capt. UPTON, the *Valparaiso*, and *Courrier*. The *Relief* sailed yesterday for New-York.

The cotton from the different plantations will soon be ginned, as Col. REYNOLDS and his subs are constantly and energetically engaged in procuring it. The gins at DRAYTON's and MEAN's farms are going steadily. The negroes appear to like their freedom; but it will soon be necessary for the Government to provide for them. On some plantations there may be enough to last until the end of May, but others are poorly off already, so that their provisions will not last longer than the end of March. Rice and molasses is much desired by them, and they sell all their property to get these articles. Since the foraging has been stopped and trespassing on the plantations forbidden by the Government Agents, they will be able to raise their stock and keep the corn and potatoes for the next crop. What is to be done with the cotton holds has not been decided, but by March the new crop must be planted.

No forward movement has been made in the direction of Port Royal Ferry, but it appears as if the rebels were on the advance, and throwing their pickets closer to our possessions. They are getting more daring and gaining courage, because they see that our advance is so slow.

On a reconnoitering party, made by Capt. UPTON, of the *Release*, in company with Dr. MASKLEY, up Broad River, turning into Daw's Creek from the Cheechesee, he was fired into by the rebel pickets, at three different places, but their shot proved harmless. Amidst the thirty different shots fired at his boat, neither one did any damage. Their aim must have been very bad, that they could not reach one out of the four men in a very small boat. Capt. UPTON having no ammunition could not return the salute, and was obliged to return.

On account of the frequent foraging parties made by the navy and army and other merchant vessels, a general order has been issued by Commodore DUPONT for no boats to land, except at Bay Point and Hilton Head, without the pass of Capt. DAVIS.

Feb. 7.—The United States steamsloop *Hartford* arrived here on the 4th, and sailed again after taking in coals.

The *Pocahontas* arrived on the 5th, and reports the taking of the steamer *Isabel* with cotton.

The storeship *Release* is taking in ballast, and will soon sail for Boston.

## IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

I inclose you some important orders, which show, as well as anything I can write, what is going on in this command. The rigid police being established indicates that civilians are coming hither in such numbers that regulations must be imposed on them, while the measures taken in regard to contraband negroes are plain enough proof that the question of how to deal with this peculiar element of the population here is pressed closely upon the attention of the authorities. The appointment of Capt. GILMORE by Gen. SHERMAN as a Brigadier-General shows that the commanding officer is not disposed to shirk any responsibility, or to decline the use of extraordinary powers, when he conceives that an occasion for their exercise has occurred. Capt. GILMORE has heretofore acted as Chief of Engineers on Gen. SHERMAN's Staff. He is an officer of the regular army, and I have heard not a doubt expressed as to his fitness for his new station, nor of the probability of his confirmation by the President. Indeed, he was nominated to the President months ago for a Brigadier-Generalship, but the lack of Engineer officers was so great that it was thought advisable to attach him to this command. He has had the supervision of the important works erected at Hilton Head, whose magnitude and strength are the subject of approving comment from the most competent judges:

CAPT. GILLMORE MADE BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—I. Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Engineers, is appointed by the General Commanding, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE will immediately assume the military command of all the engineer forces in this command.

II. ADAM BADEAU, Esq., is hereby announced as a Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding General, and all orders conveyed through him will be respected and obeyed, as from the General himself. By order of

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PELOUZE, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PRESS PROSCRIBED.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—The attention of the General Commanding has been recently brought to the fact that through private communications from individuals in and about his command, important information of the movements and operations of our forces are in many instances prematurely given to the Press, and have thus furnished the enemy with indications highly prejudicial to the interests of the service.

The General Commanding takes this opportunity to warn both citizens and soldiers, that the Fifty-seventh Article of War, declares the furnishing of information to the enemy, whether directly or indirectly, a capital offence; and to give his assurance that measures will be taken hereafter to discover any perpetrators of this offence and bring them to justice.

II. To insure a more thorough police of the different posts and harbors within this command, the following regulations are established for the government of all concerned, and will be duly enforced.

1. The Provost-Marshal or officer designated by commanders of posts for the purpose, will visit all vessels, except naval, on their arrival and departure; examine the ship's papers, and bills of lading or invoices, and also the passengers on board.

All prohibited property found on board will at once be seized and reported to the commanding officer for his action in the case.

The Provost-Marshal, or the officer in performance of his duties, will render a report to the commanding officer immediately after the arrival of any vessel, stating the names, residence and avocation of the passengers, and the nature of their business at the post; and no passenger will be permitted to land until after the report has been rendered, and a permit granted.

In case of improper or unauthorized persons being found on board a vessel at the time of departure, they will be at once removed and brought on shore, or, in doubtful cases, the vessel may be detained until the report is made and the case decided upon.

2. A special location in the harbor will be assigned to all private vessels that may be allowed to remain, which location they will continue to occupy until their departure. This location is to be separate and distinct from that of the public vessels and those in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department.

3. The interests of the public service renders it highly important that no person be allowed within the precincts of this command whose presence and avocation are not known and approved.

After the 25th instant, no person, unless a member or recognized employe of the army or navy, will therefore be permitted on shore, without a pass in writing, signed by the authority of the Commander of the post or division.

4. The officers of the Quartermaster's Department will prohibit all Masters of their transports conveying persons or passengers to the posts and camps of this command, without adequate authority in every case, and the harboring or entertaining of idle persons, or those whose business and avocations are unknown or disapproved, on board of the public transports, is hereby wholly prohibited.

5. All persons found on shore without a permit as above will be arrested as suspicious, and so held until their cases have been inquired into and decided upon.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PELOUZE, Capt. Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CONTRABANDS.

HEADQUARTERS E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 18, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

Commanders of posts will receive all contrabands who freely offer their services to the Government, and employ them in such services as they may be fitted for, and any surplus they may have of able-bodied individuals, over and above the wants of their posts, they will send with full description to the Chief Quartermaster at these headquarters, for labor at the depot.

A record will be kept, showing the name and description of the person, the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such other facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case. A copy of this record will be sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, on the fifteenth and last days of each month. By order of

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PELOUZE, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—I. All able-bodied contrabands taken into the service of the Quartermaster's Department in pursuance of orders heretofore issued, will be compensated for their services as follows:

Mechanics under forty-five years of age, from $9 to $12 per month, according to their abilities, and those upward of forty-five years of age, $8 per month.

Laborers from fifteen to twenty years of age, from four dollars to six dollars per month; those from twenty to forty-five years of age, from six dollars to eight dollars per month; those upwards of forty-five years of age, from four dollars to six dollars per month.

II. All contrabands employed in cutting wood for post bakeries, will be allowed a reasonable compensation per cord, to be fixed by the Council of Administration, and will be paid from the proceeds of the bakeries.

III. All contraband employes will receive one ration per day each.

IV. All contrabands employed in the public service as above, as also their families, will be furnished with suitable clothing by the Quartermaster's Department, whenever it cannot be otherwise obtained.

Their families will be supplied with rations at the following rates: To each person over fourteen years of age, one ration; to each person upwards of two and under fourteen years of age, one-half ration.

The cost price of the clothing and rations issued as above, excepting the rations issued to the employes, will be deducted from the wages of the latter.

V. As contraband women may be advantageously employed at cooks and laundresses, it is to be hoped that abundant employment will be given them. The benevolence of the patriotic and philanthropic is appealed to in their behalf.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PELOUZE, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

## Mr. Morgan's Shipping Purchases—Duplicate and Triplicate Commissions.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your editorial comment on the *Mercedita* affair contained a slight error of fact. Messrs. JEWETT & Co. finished the alterations, coppered and delivered the *Mercedita*, Sept. 27, 1861. This vessel was kept in Williamsburgh until November, sailed from the Navy-yard in December, called at Key West and Fort Pickens in January. The *Mercedita* was of light draft, and extremely suitable for service along the coast and shoal water of the South, could have been fitted for sea in two weeks after JEWETT & Co.'s delivery, and which should have been done, as this vessel could cruise in with the land, and enter any harbor on our Southern coast. It was wondered why the *Mercedita* laid so long finishing, but parties interested, it is said, were making several thousand dollars out of the delay. MORGAN was not to blame for the detention. He urged the Government officials to leave her in the hands of JEWETT & Co., and have her fitted for sea at once—they, JEWETT & Co., would then be responsible, he said, for the expenses incurred.

Relative to the matter of brokerage or commission being paid on the purchases of MORGAN, other than that received by MORGAN himself, it is the common report, and, no doubt, true, that on nearly every purchase of his at least one, and sometimes two other brokerages were paid by the owners of these vessels. The ship *Pampero* was one of MORGAN's purchases. This vessel was refused rating at American Lloyds, and, we believe, was considered quite rotten; yet she was purchased by MORGAN for a good round sum for a rotten ship—$4,000 more, it is said, than her valuation; and the same person MORGAN speaks about in his report to Secretary WELLES as being employed by him to purchase the ship *Nightingale* for the Navy Department, was paid a commission by the owners of this ship beside the one of 2½ per cent. paid MORGAN. So it is reported the same party obtained a commission, beside MORGAN's charge, on the sale of the ships *National Guard*, *J. C. Kuhn*, steamers *De Soto* and *Bienville*, and several other vessels. The owners of the *Pampero* are one of the twenty patriotic firms and individuals who white-washed MORGAN in their letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and another one of this same company of patriots is the gentleman who got paid for his patriotism, it is said, by a share of the commissions paid outside of MORGAN's, on the sale of the ship *Onward*, and rumor also says he figured in for a portion of the profits made on the sale of the brig *Sea Foam*, steamer *Victoria*, the *Sheppard Knapp*, another rotten ship, &c., &c. Let Mr. VAN WYCK, in his Committee, call forward all parties who had any business with MORGAN in the sale of vessels, and put the question to them under oath, relative to what commission they each did pay; how many persons beside MORGAN, and to whom did they pay commissions, if they were not knowing to the fact that MORGAN was fully aware of commissions being paid beside his own at the time of the sale, and if they would not have sold the same vessels at least ten per cent., and in some cases twenty per cent. cheaper than they did to MORGAN, if they had been selling direct to the Government, and with no commission to be paid by them to any one on the sale.

The fact is, the whole business of MORGAN'S purchases was not only aiding him in making $70,000 out of the Treasury of the United States, but was the means of MORGAN and his advisers and friends making at least $500,000 in the place of the $70,000. Proper probing of this Morgan sore will show the greatest amount of corruption that has appeared for some time—none of it yet has been seen compared to what will show itself. The Treasury was robbed right and left, and to show this we call upon Mr. VAN WYCK to summon every ship-owner who made a sale to MORGAN, before him, and to examine into this thing

# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

## Miramon a Prisoner on Board the English Frigate Challenger.

## Return of the Commissioners to Vera Cruz with a Mexican Plenipotentiary.

## JUAREZ DISPOSED TO NEGOTIATE.

## Another Movement of the Allied Forces into the Interior.

## Troops Ordered from Tejeria to Medellin.

## Preparations for Advancing on Mexico.

From Havana papers received yesterday by the steamship *Columbia*, we derive the following interesting and important intelligence:

The *St. Francisco de Asis* arrived on the afternoon of the 4th inst. in the port of Havana with dates from Vera Cruz to the 29th of January.

An officer related to Gen. PRIM, commissioned to accompany the Countess DE REUS, the wife of the latter, to Vera Cruz, arrived on this vessel, which also brings 115 soldiers of the expeditionary army who were suffering with fever.

The *St. Francisco de Asis* reports that the Commissioners of the three allied Powers, appointed to carry to the City of Mexico the papers directed by their Plenipotentiaries to the Juarez Government, left Vera Cruz on the 14th ult., and arrived at the Capital on the 19th. They made the journey as far as Cordova on horseback, and from there proceeded in the stage. In their transit they were politely treated by the inhabitants of all the towns and villages which they passed through, and were received in a similar manner by the people of the City of Mexico.

They returned to Vera Cruz, accompanied by a Mexican Plenipotentiary, apparently provided with ample powers to treat upon the question pending with the allies.

Gen. MIRAMON, who left Havana for Vera Cruz, on board of the English steamer, on the 24th ult., was arrested on board of that vessel on its arrival, by order of Commodore DUNLOP, and transferred to her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Challenger*, which bears the Commodore's pennant. He was still a prisoner on board when the *Francisco de Asis* left. It is reported that the taking of MIRAMON had had a bad effect among the Reactionary Party.

The following letter to the *Diario de la Marina*, from its correspondent at Vera Cruz, gives more ample details of this occurrence:

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

The Commissioners who went to the Capital of the Republic to present to the supreme Government the demands of the allied Powers, arrived night before last. Nothing is yet known of the answer that they obtained, but everything leads us to suppose that it will be favorable, and that the question will be settled diplomatically, without the shedding of blood. The Commissioners received every attention on their journey, even from the Generals in command of the Mexican army that is watching our movements, and were furnished an escort to prevent an encounter with any guerrilla parties, who, under political pretexts, rob every traveler who falls into their hands.

The forces posted at Tejeria have advanced about three leagues toward Santa Fé, because better water may be procured at the latter place, and the ground is more suitable for military purposes and healthier. It is occupied by the French troops, with permission of the Mexican General URAGA, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East. The battalion of chasseurs of Bailen have left Tejeria for Medillin, and in conjunction with the regiment Union, occupy the right bank of the river at a place called "Paso del Toro." The remainder of the second brigade is in the village, under the command of Brigadier LASTRA. A company of engineers are at work near Santa Fé constructing a bridge and repairing some bad places in the road. This and the activity observable in the Commissary Department, in the purchase of mules, proves that the expeditionary army will soon put itself on the march for the interior of the republic, were it only to get away from this unhealthy region, the excessive heat of which begins to cause some suffering among the troops, in the form of intermittent fevers.

The day before yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., the English steamer *Avon*, which left your port on the 23d, arrived here. By it Gen. MIRAMON, Ex-President of the Republic, was expected. His partisans were waiting for him with some impatience, and when the vessel was signaled, a great number of the friends of the Ex-President assembled at the wharf to welcome him, but the *Avon* had scarcely let go her anchor when an English boat, with an armed force, boarded it, and inquiring for "Citizen MIRAMON," learned that he was on board. He was arrested and transferred as a prisoner to the English frigate bearing the flag of the Commodore. This event was the subject of various comment the whole evening, the political parties to which the disputants respectively belonged giving to it an importance that, in my humble opinion, the subject does not possess. The three allied Powers have told the country, in their proclamation, that they will not interfere in the domestic politics of the Republic.

Furnishing MIRAMON with a passage to Vera Cruz was equivalent to a moral support that might give a great impulse to the reactionary party, seeing that his friends announced his approaching arrival. MIRAMON came as a private person, at his own risk, but no doubt forgetting that after his fall from the Presidency he had seized upon property which the seals of the English Legation rendered sacred; and as the party responsible for that seizure, he was found on board an English vessel, for which our allies hold him unper arrest.

To-day the Spaniards who were expelled from Tampico last month, by the Governor of the Province, leave for that place in one of our naval vessels. No doubt he will readmit them without putting any impediment in their way. They go accompanied by a Vice-Consul, whom they have chosen from among themselves.

Besides the news contained in the above letter, we have received other intelligence from private sources which indicates that the Government of President JUAREZ was about to settle peaceably the questions in dispute. The Commissioners returned to Vera Cruz very much pleased with the private and official reception granted them.

At Vera Cruz the greatest satisfaction was observable among all the inhabitants. The greatest harmony reigned there, provisions were more abundant than ever, and prices had fallen sensibly.

Other accounts mention with enthusiasm a dinner given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioners of the allied Plenipotentiaries. The banquet, it is said, left nothing to be desired in any way. There was splendor and cordiality. Besides various political personages of note in Mexico, the principal relations of the Countess DE REUS, who belongs to one of the richest Mexican families, were present. This banquet has given margin for many conjectures, but the principal and apparently most probable is that there will be no war.

Another letter says:

"President JUAREZ was in every respect polite and courteous to the bearers of the ultimatum and terms of arrangement; that he showed himself disposed to treat pacifically, but is not inclined to enter into explanations. He tried, before entering into conference, to exact a condition that could by no means be accepted, since it is the allies alone that can impose conditions. They listened to him, however, but that was all.

It has not yet been decided where the meetings to settle the present difficulties shall take place. Some maintain that Jalapa will be the place selected, and President JUAREZ appeared, in fact, to desire it; but this is still uncertain. The Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the expedition was resolved, it is said, to order their advance toward that city, to get rid of the sickness that had appeared among them; but he entertained the firm resolution to go on to the capital, which is the place where the definitive arrangement ought to be made."

The news brought by the English steamer *Avon*, that has arrived from Vera Cruz, is scanty but not without interest, although only a few hours later than that received by the *Francisco de Asis*. A letter received from there, says:

"I can add but little news to what I communicated to you on the 30th ult. I have been assured that among the conditions that President JUAREZ pretended to dictate in order to come to some settlement, was one that the expeditionary army should reembark with the exception of a force of 2,000 men, intended to escort the Plenipotentiaries on their journey to Jalapa and during their sojourn in that city where the negotiations were to be held. Of course such a condition was immediately declared inadmissible, and so much so, that, as I know from good authority, Gen. PRIM is determined to advance with the whole force, opening a way with arms if he meets with any resistance. He does not wish to expose the health of the army to the severity of the unhealthy climate of Vera Cruz and its neighborhood any longer."

In another letter the news is repeated that the Commissioners of the allied Plenipotentiaries were banqueted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is stated that the Minister of the King of Prussia had also entertained them at his table, which was munificently laid out."

The same letter adds:

"The Commissioners have returned very much pleased with Mexican politeness, from the President to the lowest of his employes. There have come with them to this city, apparently with pretty ample authority, Señor ZAMACONA, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of President JUAREZ, as well as the Chief of URAGA'S Staff, as Secretary of the above according to some, but I do not give credit to this last piece of news.

It is noticeable that robberies are scarcely heard of now, the parties that made war against each other having laid down their arms. Several Chiefs have taken advantage of the amnesty and placed their swords at the disposal of the supreme Government. Differing as they do in opinion, Generals DOBLADO and MEJIA appear to agree completely in defending their country. It remains to be seen what turn things will take after the settlement of the questions in dispute, if the opposite parties do not sanction what JUAREZ accepts. If my information is correct, and I believe it is, before the end of this month four or five thousand men will leave for Orizaba, with the object of stationing themselves there until they receive orders to advance towards the capital.

With regard to General MIRAMON, arrested on board of the English steamer, on its arrival at this port, by order of Commodore DUNLOP, there are two contradictory accounts. Some say that he is still on board of the Commodore's ship, *Challenger*, while others maintain that he has been put on board of the steamer *Jason*, on account of an attempt of his to get on land.

It was said here that the imprisonment of General MIRAMON was made by agreement of the Plenipotentiaries of the three allied Powers; but I will take upon myself to say for certain, that the English Commodore has acted on his own account. What will be done with this person, whom the party headed by General MARQUEZ impatiently awaited? Some say that the English will have him tried for the violent seizure in Mexico of some four hundred and odd thousand dollars, guarded under the seals of the British legation, and for the death of several subjects of Great Britain, while others pretend that he will be shortly reembarked for Havana. This appears to me the most probable."

A letter written in Vera Cruz by a trustworthy person, shortly before the departure of the *Avon* on the first of the month, confirms entirely the news that we give in another place that President JUAREZ demanded, before entering into negotiations, that the troops should reembark with the exception of 2,000 men. In other respects, JUAREZ's answer to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries is sufficiently categorical; he acknowledges having failed in complying with what had been agreed on, and offers to give for the future better guarantees. President JUAREZ proposes that the settlement should be made not at Jalapa, as has been said, but at Orizaba, but he appears to manifest much eagerness in showing to the Mexicans that he does not yield to the armed threats of the allied Powers. The latter, as we have already said, have refused this condition, and their reply was to leave on the afternoon of the first, for Mexico.

After some conferences with Gen. PRIM, Señor ZAMACONA, Commissioner of President JUAREZ, who arrived at Vera Cruz with the Commissioners of the allied nations, left on his return for the Capital a few hours before the *Avon* put to sea for this port.

Gen. ALMONTE was expected shortly at Vera Cruz, with papers and instructions, as it was reported, with reference to the proclamation of a monarchy in Mexico, at the head of which would be placed an Arch-Duke of Austria (the correspondent believing it to be Prince FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN). The news sounded badly in the ears of the Mexicans, who, it appears, regarded with considerable jealousy the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French who, it was said, was disposed to second the plan. The writer of the letter from which we derive this information adds that the result appeared to him to be very problematical, since Padre MIRANDA, ZULOAGA, and JUAREZ, who appears to have placed himself at the head of the movement, enjoy but little popularity and *prestige* in the Capital and the States.

The Spaniards expelled from Tampico had not yet embarked for that city. It appears that they were waiting a communication from President JUAREZ, to whom they had sent a petition for an order of admission to the Governor. It was not probable that JUAREZ would send the order asked for by the Spaniards, in consequence of the opposition which is shown against him in Tampico. In other respects, the private relations between the expedition and the Mexicans are good, and on some occasions even cordial, particularly among the pickets. Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH had been presented by Gen. URAGA with a magnificent horse of the country.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of the 7th, contains the following:

"With our correspondence from Vera Cruz we have received two monthly reviews, (*Revistas de Mex.*,) published in the capital, dated Dec. 28 and Jan. 28, as well as some numbers of the *Progreso* of Jalapa, from which we extract the following items:

The Government of President JUAREZ was making great efforts to extend the payment of the next taxes, to which all capital from the sum of $500, and the salaries made in the Government district, territorial and municipal offices, are subject. The first is of 2 per cent., and the second 25 per cent. Latterly it has been decreed that those behind in payment shall be subject to a charge of 10 per cent. until the 15th of January, of 50 per cent within twenty days, and after forty the charge shall be twice the amount of what they have to pay.

Col. GARCIA DE LEON had left with a portion of the Brigade Piedrola, to unite with the army of the East, commanded by Gen. URAGA. The forces of Oajaca, which form a part of the same army, receive great praise from the *Progreso* for their "skill, discipline and morality."

The above journal says, in its issue of the 22d of January:

"The troops that form the First Division of the army of the East, honored Gen. URAGA with a grand parade on his way to the National Bridge, on Monday afternoon. The brigades that form the division paid him the military honors due to his rank, and we hope that Citizen URAGA was pleased as well with the truly imposing aspect that the forces presented, as with the enthusiasm that prevails among all classes of the division.

Citizen-Gen. MORA was in command of the parade. Citizen URAGA was accompanied by Citizens IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE, JOSE MARIN MAYA, and GUTIERREZ, Commissary of the army.

It is officially communicated from Monte-Alto to the military Commander of Mexico, that the guerrilla chief, IGNACIO PEREZ, and his companions, had submitted to the amnesty."

The *Progreso* publishes also the following news:

"DON PEDRO OGAZON disembarked in Mazatlan, the 17th of last month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is supposed that he arrived there with the intention of arranging with the Governor of Sinaloa to get rid of the remainder of LOZADA's band, and also to attend to the national defence."

According to the correspondence of the *Trait d'Union*, there were at Mazatlan, on the 12th of December, two English war steamers, the *Malign* and *Termagant*, and the French frigate *Galathée*.

A convoy with money left Guanajuato, on the 9th of January, for Colima.

With reference to the *Revista del Heraldo*, it is stated that the Minister of Prussia had demanded an explanation about the tax of 2 per cent. upon capital, arguing in the note that they had no right to oblige foreigners to a war subsidy. The reply was, to some extent, evasive, for the Minister of Foreign Affairs avoided a discussion about the true object of the contribution. In view of the answer, the Prussian Minister addressed another note to the Government, explaining that, since foreigners could not be exempted from the payment of the 2 per cent., from the force of circumstances, "they would make the payments under protest.

There had been discovered in Mexico a reactionary conspiracy against President JUAREZ, but it was soon stifled and the principal conspirators imprisoned. The Press of the whole Republic had received orders to abstain from publishing articles upon the invasion of the territory by the allied forces.

The States of San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas and Puebla were put under martial law; the respective military commands, with amplest powers, having been conferred by the Supreme Government upon Gens. GONZALEZ, ORTEGA, URAGA, VIDAURRI and GONZALEZ MENDOZA.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, which left Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., and arrived at this port on the 31st, brought the news of the departure of the Commissioners of the allied Powers for Mexico City. With this exception she brought no news except what related to the operations of the fleet.

The gunboats *Guadalquiver*, *Eclair* and *Plover* arrived without any accident at the bar of Alvarado, convoying the merchant steamer *Constitucion*. The latter and two of the gunboats entered the river, while the other remained for a more favorable opportunity of passing the bar. On the afternoon of the 22d there were signs of a blow from the north, and the *Plover* tried to enter but grounded. The *Guadalquiver* tried immediately to get her afloat, but in spite of their efforts had to withdraw at 7½ P. M. The last accounts indicated that the *Plover* would prove a total loss.

On the 23d, the anniversary of the Prince of Asturia, the usual salutes were fired and our ships were decked with flags, the allied fleets sharing in our rejoicing. Fort Santiago, over which the English flag flies, raised at mid-day the Spanish standard, and saluted it with twenty-one guns.

Within these few days there have left for Havana the frigates *Princesa*, *Blanca* and *Concepcion*; the steamers *Pizarro*, *Alava* and *San Quintin*; and transports *Cardenas No. 7*, *Tarasa No. 4*, *Favorita No. 6*, *Paquita No. 8* and *Palma No. 10*. To-day the *Isabel la Catolica* will leave with Admiral RUBALCAVA and his Staff. Affairs of importance call this officer to Havana, and he goes back much improved in health.

There remains in these waters a naval division composed of the frigates *Berenguela*, *Lealtad* and *Petronila*; the steamers *Francisco de Asis*, *Ulloa*, *Blasco de Garay* and *Guadalquiver*; and transports *Santa Maria*, *Marigalante* and *Sunrise No. 2*—commanded temporarily by Brigadier LOZANO, until the command is taken by Sr. SIVILA, who will probably arrive in the *San Quintin*.

Our piquets continue unmolested by the enemy in Tejeria and Salto del Toro.

To the preceding news we can only add that the reports that the Mexicans had abandoned their position on the road that leads to the capital, or that the latter was seriously disturbed by the Reactionary party, are entirely false.

# IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

## Arrival of the Columbia at This Port, and the Baltimore at Baltimore.

## The British Steamer Gladiator being Turned into a Privateer.

## How the Sumter Escaped from Martinique.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to 8th inst. She stopped at Port Royal Light-ship on the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., for the mails, and there ascertained that the *Baltic* had left about an hour previous with them. The *Columbia* passed the *Baltic* the same evening at 7 o'clock, having in tow a steamer, probably disabled.

The Captain of the Light-ship reported nothing new.

The steamship *Baltimore* arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday night, bringing Havana dates of the 6th inst.

The British steamer *Gladiator* is still at Nassau, mounting guns. She will change her flag and become a rebel privateer.

Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is Capt. PALMER, late in command of the United States steamship *Iroquois*, who proceeds immediately to Washington. It was well known at Havana and St. Thomas that, under the circumstances, it was impossible for Capt. PALMER to have prevented the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique, and all the stories of his want of zeal and loyalty are base fabrications, and were received with great indignation by those who knew the history of the case.

The merchants and Consuls in the West Indies expressed great regret at his being relieved from his command, as they had great confidence in his ability and energy.

The following statement concerning the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique, is from a gentleman, a resident of that Island, who came passenger in the steamer *Columbia* from Havana:

"On the 11th of November the Confederate steamer *Sumter* reached St. Pierre, Martinique, to coal; two days afterward the United States steamer *Iroquois*, that had been in pursuit of her for some time, also arrived. Her commander directed his pilot to anchor him at once alongside the *Sumter*, but this the harbormaster would not permit, directing that the *Iroquois* should be anchored at the usual man-of-war anchorage, on the other side of the bay, but her commander preferred keeping under weigh and cruising around the *Sumter* until the following day, when the French war steamer *Acheron* arrived from Port Royal, Martinique, bringing a direction from the Governor to the Federal vessel, not to compromise the neutrality of the French waters, but if she chose to blockade the *Sumter* she could only do so at a distance of three miles from the land, that any attack upon her in French waters would be regarded by France as an act of war. The *Iroquois* was therefore obliged to blockade her at a distance of a marine league from shore. Had the *Iroquois* anchored in the port, she could not have left until twenty-four hours after the departure of the *Sumter*, according to the rules of international law, which point was urgently impressed upon her commander. She continued to blockade her for nine days, having taken the precaution to place a man on board an American vessel in the harbor, to signalize the *Sumter's* movements during the night. She effected her escape on a very dark night, at 8 o'clock, on the 23d, slipping her cables and steaming off at a tremendous rate, running close in shore to the southward. As soon as she observed the signal made to the *Iroquois*, she turned in her track and went north. She always being able to observe the movements of the *Iroquois*, while the National vessel, owing to the darkness under the high land, had to guess at those of the *Sumter*. Neither vessel showed any signs of a light. According to the port regulations, no vessel is allowed to leave without her side-lights burning. As the *Sumter* had an experienced pilot on board, she took refuge under the northern point, in some little nook.

The *Iroquois* ran off to the northward, in the vain hope of finding her at daylight among the islands of Martinique.

It is the opinion of all on shore that the *Sumter's* escape was inevitable, owing to the peculiar configuration of the bay, and the impossibility of one vessel's ability to blockade it.

Thus, with the restrictions imposed by the Colonial authorities, and the impenetrable darkness under the high land, the *Sumter* always had the game in her own hands.

The Confederate steamer which came to Havana (the *Victoria*) on the 21st ult., with cotton, &c., left on the 7th with the Confederate flag flying, and doubtless intended to run the blockade, as part of her cargo consisted of arms and ammunition, and various effects commanding high prices among the rebels. The steamer *Almendares*, sank at her moorings with her cargo, had not yet been raised in the least, and not being insured, will prove a heavy loss to the Company.

The steamer *Commandatario*, from Cardenas, while coming in, ran foul of Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Steady*, and tore away the latter's (which was going out at the time) mizzen shrouds, and stove in a boat, doing little damage to the steamer.

TALCOT, the civil engineer of the Mexican Railroad, who left Vera Cruz and a fat salary to aid his co-rebels in South Carolina, left Charleston in the *Carolina*, now the *Kate*, for Nassau, and is now in Havana, having left with his family his beloved sacred soil, to try and get his position in Mexico again.

## OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

### Rumored Retirement of Gen. Serrano—A Great Ball in Prospect—Arrival of Prince Alfred—Miramon taken from an English Steamer—Financial Matters—The Diario and the Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

The absorbing topic of interest among the *beau monde* of the capital of the Queen of the Antilles at the present moment, is the fancy-dress ball to come off at the palace of the Captain-General, on the 23d inst. It is rumored that it will be a farewell ball, and that Gen. SERRANO will leave in April, for Spain, to be replaced *ad interim* until a new Captain-General is appointed by the

leave to-morrow for Vera Cruz, with her young son, on board of her Majesty's steamer *Isabel la Catolica*. D. MANUEL SIVILA, who holds the rank of Brigadier in the Spanish navy, will likewise go to take command of the fleet in those waters, accompanied by Don LUIS GASQUNE DORAL, as his aid. LARU.

## AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

### The Expedition Against Price—Gens. Sigel and Curtis—The State Troops—The Bridge-Burners—The Assessed.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

Things look brighter in this Department; spite of bad roads the expedition is advancing upon PRICE and his lawless hordes, who are now encamped in Springfield, and ere many days have passed, we may hope to hear of a battle and a victory. Gen. SIGEL will for the present, act under Gen. CURTIS. He has never refused to do so, and although it was quite reasonable that he who had done so much should feel aggrieved at being placed under the command of a man who, up to now, has done nothing; yet his loyalty to the country's cause suffered no diminution, and he has been ever ready to march in the battle's van at the head of his glorious German Legion.

The State troops under command of Gen. SCHOFIELD—who, by the by, is one of the most patriotic "West Pointers" it has been my pleasure to meet with—are doing good service in preserving the right and property of loyal citizens from the hands of the lawless and marauding emissaries of secession who have till lately infested all parts of Missouri; they have also been instrumental in capturing the vagabond bridge-burners, who, with the permission of the Lord and Gen. HALLECK, will be shot in a few days. The sanction of the former will, I feel sure, not be withheld, and in Gen. HALLECK'S good intentions I have perfect confidence, and that he will do his duty fearlessly, if not hampered by the intrigues and intercessions of that interesting old fossil, Gov. GAMBLE. The Governor, presuming, perhaps, on his family relations with the Attorney-General—whose brother-in-law he is—is too ready, at the bidding of his old acquaintances, who are mostly Secessionists, to interfere with the orders of Gen. HALLECK. A most unfortunate instance of this kind occurred recently. Gen. HALLECK very justly assessed the avowed and open friends of rebellion in St. Louis, for the support of the loyal citizens who have been driven from their homes by the thieves under STERLING PRICE. One of the assessed was Mr. BENOIS, a banker on Main-street, who is a notorious sympathizer with secession, who has subscribed largely from his funds in New-Orleans toward carrying on the rebellion—who will neither take the oath nor leave St. Louis, and who has up to this time been allowed by a magnanimous Government to rest in security because he has not personally taken up arms against it. This impertinent Secessionist might with justice have been assessed to the amount of four thousand dollars. Gen. HALLECK very leniently made it four hundred, but rather than pay this amount to the Government which he had outraged, but which was still protecting him and his property, he sought the advice of his "old friend," Gov. GAMBLE. Strange to say, on the very next day the writs, although they were in the Sheriff's hands, and some of them had been satisfied, were suspended for five days, long enough for appeal to Washington; and at the expiration of that time, were modified—Mr. BENOIS, one of the millionaires of St. Louis, being only asked for two hundred instead of four hundred dollars.

The sterling, unflinching Republicans of St. Louis, who, with FRANK BLAIR at their head, have fought the battle of the Union so manfully and so successfully in that city, feel aggrieved at the evident predominance of GAMBLE'S influence. By-the-bye, a nice little scheme of self-aggrandizement was laid the other day in St. Louis, but frustrated in Washington by the patriotism of FRANK BLAIR. Gov. GAMBLE aspires to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States, and relying on the support and influence of Hon. EDWARD BATES, the influence of the three BLAIRS, would probably secure the prize. "FRANK" was politely sounded as to the prospect of the Governor's wishes being complied with. The next day a United States Senatorship, from Missouri was dangled before his eyes. FRANK knows the Governor "like a book." He twinkled his goodnatured eyes, shrugged his manly shoulders, *thought of Dred Scott*, and said he "preferred the Union."

I had the pleasure, last evening, to see about three hundred and fifty letters which were seized during transmission, near Paducah, by a very sharp scout employed by Gen. HALLECK; he made the seizure of two bags, one for the North, the other for the South—at a point where, doubtless, bags have been exchanged tri-weekly for months. The letters were mostly written by or addressed to persons of considerable influence and position in the South; one from a well-known Secessionist in St. Louis to *Secretary* BENJAMIN, expresses a fear that they, the Peace Party, will lose BRIGHT in the Senate; the most important of the batch, however, is addressed on the outside to a firm in St. Louis, but was found to cover a letter to a distinguished Kentuckian from a relative who holds a high position in the rebel army. In it he urges his relative to bring Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, asserts with confidence that it will certainly be recognized by England and France before April, and gives the particulars of a scheme of gradual emancipation and negro colonization, which he says JEFF. DAVIS has sent to England and France for approval. I have no doubt there is some truth in the matter, though England is little likely to be hoodwinked, I should think, by men whose sole object in creating the rebellion, was to extend and perpetuate the Slave system.

Other letters of a loving nature were more amusing than important, except to the parties concerned. One young lady, well known as a St. Louis belle, beseeches her lover to allow her to come to him, and states, no doubt with great truth, that she is tired to death of her name and spinstership. The contents of some other letters I may perhaps trouble you with on a future occasion.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

### ANOTHER VICTORY—OTHER REBEL STAMPEDES IN PROSPECT—MILITARY ITEMS, ETC.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

You know the glorious tidings. Fort Henry is ours, and 60 prisoners, beside TILGHMAN and Staff, 37 big guns, and a vast quantity of ordnance stores. The flag of our Union is replanted in Northwest Tennessee, never to be removed. Thousands of ETHERIDGE'S section will rally around it this month. Tennessee is rebeldom's "Achilles' heel," and we have at last begun to pierce it. The 4,000 rebel infantry who "cut and ran" from Fort Henry, may be followed by stampedes from Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Hopkinsville, Russellville, and even Bowling Green. The rascals won't let us bag them. They all may run, the leaders at their head, to avoid being entrapped. They may evacuate Bowling Green before we can invest it. Nashville papers may soon denounce not only a "score or two," but also most or all of Kentucky's invaders as "stragglers," "cowardly creatures," and more Confederate officers than one, as "notorious sots," "confirmed inebriates," "cowardly traitors." The ravages of the First and Second Districts will soon be stopped forever.

Gen. MCCOOK and Staff left here yesterday for Cairo. Four of our largest steamers were chartered yesterday for Government service on the Mississippi, Lower Ohio, Tennessee. Cumberland and possibly Green.

MARSHALL is reported in Letcher, about 30 miles from Pound Gap, his men without tents, or blankets or bread, save what they make after grinding the corn they steal from the fields.

Saddle ambulances, such as suggested by the NEW-YORK TIMES, are recommended by the Sanitary Commission. The roads continue almost impassable; nevertheless, the First and Second Tennessee, on the 3d, joined GARRARD'S Seventh Kentucky, near Barboursville, and several more regiments were coming up.

The City Council is about to pass an ordinance levying a special tax for the families of Union volunteers. Unionists in the interior write us they are anxious to pay the taxes necessary to prosecute this war to a successful termination. Some suggest and urge the quartering upon secession aiders and sympathizers of all refugees until permitted to return to their homes.

JOSHUA F. BELL will represent Boyle in the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The National Senate's expulsion of BRIGHT is generally approved. As the *Democrat* says, "The Senate owes it to itself to purge itself of all traitors, and BRIGHT is one of them. His own State will bury him out of sight." Rather, his own State has already buried him out of sight. Ex-Gov. WRIGHT or R. W. THOMPSON will probably succeed him. Both, like Gov. MORTON, are popular in Kentucky as in Indiana. PONTIAC.

## FROM THE ADVANCE ON GREEN RIVER.

### GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A SKIRMISH.

The following interesting private letter from Capt. JOE PRESDEE, of the Second Cavalry, Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, now fighting on Green River, near Bowling Green, to his brother-in-law, will be read with interest:

CAMP WICKLIFFE, BANKS OF GREEN RIVER, KY., Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

MY DEAR J——: Hurrah for Company H, of the Second Cavalry, Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, commanded by the gallant Col. BRIDGLAND!

I, together with my boys, on last Saturday opened the ball with secesh for the Second Indiana Cavalry, and made the rebels pay for the music, as we killed three and wounded two! with none hurt on our side—and now for the story. On Friday morning I was ordered out with my company for picket duty, with three days' rations. I tell you the boys, when they heard the order, were tickled to death, and so was I, and off we started, and before night I had eight posts picked out, and my men placed at them, beside what I had at my headquarters. You may well believe that your uncle slept but little the first night, as I visited my pickets three times during the night, riding, as you may suppose, a good many miles—in fact, I spent the night in the saddle. Next day my forage came along to headquarters, and after taking off what I wanted there, I ordered the wagons to go on to the other posts, leaving enough for two feeds for each horse, and I mounted my horse to visit a post on a hill right on the river. I had scarcely got to the post, when I heard a volley, and I knew in a minute that we were attacked in earnest. I rode down the road like lightning, firing off my revolver as I rode as an alarm, ordering the men at the posts as I rode by to mount all but one, and follow me. I got to where the bridge once was (now burned down) in time, and dismounting, sallied right in. (This is the life I think I was cut out for.) The rebels had fired on my men while unloading the corn, but they paid dear for it, as they left five on the field, and we drove the others from the position. I could scarcely keep my men from jumping into the river and going after them. I, of course, had sent to camp to say we were fighting, and Major STEWART came down to us without bringing a man with him, saying afterward, "Good gracious, Cap., I knew you and your fellows could take care of yourselves." He arrived while we were fighting and rode right in among us. I shouted for him to dismount, that they were firing up the gully and he might get hit. "Let them fire and be d—d," said he, dismounting and throwing down his coat and gloves. (I lost my gloves in the fight.) Said he, "Cap., give me one of them things." I handed him my carbine (good for 500 yards,) at the same time taking one myself from one of the men, and at it we went. I found my men so keen that I could not keep them under cover, as when I ordered them under cover they would lay down behind a stone about as big as an ink bottle, supposing they were obeying orders, but I could not blame them, as I was as bad myself, as the Major reminded me as he sat on a rock in full view of the rebels, with his carbine across his knee, waiting for a good chance. I got mad at the men for exposing themselves so, and shouted to them, "Boys, the first man I see from cover I shall certainly send back to headquarters," (severe punishment.) "Hold on, Cap.," says the Major; "example would be good in this case—get into cover yourself." "I will," said I, "*when you set the example*." This raised a shout from the boys and a laugh from the Major and myself, and we took it for granted that the boys *were* under cover from that out. The Major has just left, saying that when there is any fighting to be be done he wants Company H along—in fact we have earned the name of the *fighting Company*, and if I am spared we will retain it.

I expect to be ordered out to-morrow or next day, not to return to camp *until the whole army crosses the river!* I wish you could have seen me when I got your letter on Sunday. I was lying in a mud-hole with a rock in front of me, waiting for a chance to crack at the secesh. We kept up our fire all day Sunday, at anything in the shape of a man that came near enough to risk the ammunition. I am, as ever, yours,

J. B. PRESDEE.

## GEN. MCCLERNAND'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—The General commanding the First Division, preparatory to the advance movement ordered to be made, announces the following staff:

1. Major M. BEAYMAN, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
2. Capt. A. SCHWARTZ, Light Artillery, Acting Chief of Field Staff.
3. Capt. WARREN STEWART, Independent Cavalry, Acting Aid.
4. Capt. JAMES DUNLAP, Assistant Quartermaster and Aid.
5. R. P. STEARNS, Surgeon and Acting Aid.
6. Lieut. HENRY C. FREEMAN, Acting Engineer and Aid.
7. Lieut. WM. H. HEATH, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence and Aid.
8. Lieut. E. S. JONES, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ordnance Officer and Aid. By order of

Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Commanding First Division.

M. BEAYMAN, Acting Ass't Adjutant-General.

### Napoleon III. and the American Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In one of your leaders of this morning you speak of the "painful whispers we are beginning to hear of the hostile disposition of the Emperor NAPOLEON," and contrast this supposed hostility with the friendly spirit evinced by certain Paris papers of well-known weight and influence. This idea of latent hostility on the part of that powerful monarch, has been growing up of late so rapidly, that it would be well to pause for a moment and see what foundation there may be for such an opinion.

I must confess that, as far as I have been able to judge from *facts*, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the French ruler views the position of the Union, in her days of darkness and tribulation, with anything akin to enmity. Nay, it seems to me that his whole course indicates rather sympathy and friendship than any other feeling. It is only from known facts that we can gather any intimation of the real drift of the Imperial policy; not from the partisan, hostile, interested comments or unscrupulous assertions of the English Press.

It does indeed seem strange that we cannot get rid of our inveterate habit of looking at Continental events through English glasses. With all our knowledge that Great Britain is animated by positive, unequivocal hatred and jealousy toward us; that she openly exults over our national troubles; that she predicts with derisive joy our national dissolution; that she is now arming and waiting for the day in which she can, or thinks she can, safely dispose of her only rival, we still go on shaping our opinion after the foolish or mendacious rhapsodies of her salaried slanderers. Will we never learn that the London *Times* is not the organ of the Tuileries; that the Paris correspondent of every London paper is not, *ex officio*, the confidential friend and adviser of the Emperor of the French; and that when NAPOLEON III. means to do something or nothing, he does not begin by taking the advice of all the Jenkinses and Specials who may honor his Capital with their presence?

And yet, absurd as it may seem, can anything be truer? Look at this very case of suspected hostility on the part of the French Government. Neither you nor any one can point to any single fact that should justify the suspicions.

It is not the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, for that was subsequent to the same act on the part of England, and was its necessary consequence. The only difference between the two was that the manner of performing the act, the absence of indecent haste, the obvious difficulty of avoiding its performance, all contributed to make it less distasteful on the part of France than of our loving relatives of England. If my memory serves me right, this very journal so viewed it at the time. What, then, can we complain of? Not the letter of M. THOUVENEL concerning the *Trent* affair, for that has been almost unanimously adjudged to be a cordial and friendly warning, and was so viewed by our Government. Had France desired to see us embroiled with Great Britain, she surely would not have raised her voice to tell us that in the contest which we seemed about provoking, public opinion in Europe would be against us, and that we should pause before defying it, for we knew as well as he that neither we nor any other nation can battle long or successfully against the unanimous opinion of the enlightened world.

But while we are trying to collect our energies to strike the blow upon the issue of which hangs our very existence, our enemies are vigilant. Day after day we get telegraphic intimations that France is about raising the blockade, or that she is about uniting with Great Britain to assist the South, or that she has been long anxious to interfere, but that England has magnanimously kept her back!! And we—that pride ourselves on being so very "clever"—quietly swallow and inwardly digest the unsavory bolus which has been so clumsily made up, but so pertinaciously crammed down our throats.

How well BEAUMARCHAIS understood the tendency of us all to be duped by lies, if only sufficiently iterated, when he cried, "Go on libelling and libelling, something is sure to be left behind"—"*Calomniez, calomniez, il en reste toujours quelque chose.*"

Not being a special correspondent nor a diplomat, (nor anything else worth mentioning,) I cannot pretend to fathom the deep, mysterious recesses of the Third Napoleon's mind, nor speak "of my knowledge on the best authority" of his plans; but there are things so plain that even he who runs may read them. This I hold to be one of them, to wit; that if LOUIS NAPOLEON has spent untold millions to build a fleet wherewith to crush England, (and *she* knows it,) and if England has done the same thing to baffle him, (and he knows it,) it is not very logical to pretend, nor natural to suppose, that he is now going to donate her with the result of these millions, and of twelve years' patient, unremitting exertions to help her in her private undertakings—that he will not aid her to destroy *his* natural ally, *her* natural rival, in order, quietly and submissively, to invest her with the purple of the seas. If I were a profane man, I should want to say as Lord PALMERSTON, on the subject of the *Trent* affair—"You may stand this, but I'll be d——d if I can!"

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862. F. R. C.

### A Case of Scandal.

THE WIFE OF A UNIVERSALIST MINISTER SUES FOR A DIVORCE.

*From the Chicago Times, Feb. 8.*

The Superior Court has had its attention occupied somewhat of late with a divorce suit in which the public will have an interest when the facts become known, as the defendant is a clergyman who not long since occupied a position of some note as pastor of the Universalist Church in this city. Rev. Mr. KING is summoned to answer the charges made against him by his wife, MARY M. KING, and to show cause why a decree of divorce should not be issued in her favor, annulling the marriage tie that exists between them. As a divine of considerable pretension, and a claimant of high moral virtues, which were admitted, we believe, until he practically disproved them, he stands in a bad light before the charges of the wife who shared his home and knew his private life for ten years.

The paper filed by the complainant, setting forth her grievances, is somewhat explicit, although not unusually lengthy.

Mrs. KING alleges that she was married to the defendant in Forestville, Chatauqua County, N. Y., in 1849. In 1855 they came to Chicago to live, having left Brooklyn, N. Y., for that purpose. Previous to this period he had grown cold toward her, and made a habitual practice of ill-treating and abusing her. His methods of doing this were peculiarly his own. In the first place, he gave her to understand that he felt no affection for her, and never had done so. Then he informed her that she was altogether beneath him in social and intellectual standing; that she was low, coarse and vulgar; that her family was low, coarse and vulgar; that she was violent and outrageous in temper, and that she was addicted to stealing. The fact that he was a country schoolmaster, and boarded in her father's family for a year or two before and after marriage, she considers a sufficient reason for disputing the charge of inferiority; and, as for coarseness and vulgarity, acts are sufficient to place him on a level with anything. Some time after their arrival in Chicago, where he assumed the pastorate of the Universalist Church, he attended a convention of the church at Erie, and on his return brought with him a female, whose name is given in the document, whom he introduced as a single lady, but whom Mrs. K. ascertained to be married and separated from her husband. Contrary to her wishes and remonstrances, he persisted in introducing her to society as a young unmarried lady, and retained her in the house a year or more as one of the family. Mrs. K. finally became possessed of evidence of criminal intimacy between them, and threatened exposure in case she was not removed from the house. This course was adopted, but, as she alleges, the intimacy was not discontinued—the parties meeting at his study in the church and walking in the streets, until the matter became a scandal and a notoriety. During this time, Mrs. K. alleges that the said female was supplied with money and subsistence from the pockets of the reverend divine.

At a subsequent period, as she further alleges, a young girl, whose name is also given, was taken into the house as a domestic, with the understanding that she should be provided with a permanent home. Rev. Mr. KING took advantage of her unprotected situation to introduce himself into her sleeping apartment, and, by force and persistence, to accomplish her ruin. She was only fourteen years old. She disclosed the deed, and he trumped up a charge of conspiracy against her which silenced her accusations, and turned her out upon the world, a ruined outcast, although yet a child in years.

In conclusion, the complainant alleges that, having determined to separate himself from her, he sent her home to her parents, ostensibly for a visit, but, as it afterward transpired, with the intention of detaining her there until her absence amounted to desertion in the eye of the law. She returned to him at the end of three months, and was met with reproaches and upbraidings, informed that they would remain together no longer, and brutally told that she might starve before he would raise a finger to contribute to her support. His choice vocabulary of epithets closed with the appellation of "hag," and he left her alone and destitute with her child. Since that time he has never, she alleges, cohabited with her or contributed to her support, or the support of her child. Setting forth these grievances, she prayed for a decree of divorce, which was granted.

The Reverend Divine, taking time by the forelock, was prepared for this emergency, and, within a week after the decree of divorce was issued, was married to another wife, and is now, or was not long since, administering spiritual consolation to a confiding congregation at Minneapolis, in Minnesota.

### Five Months with the Rebels.

LECTURE BY JAMES GILLETTE, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST N. Y. S. M.

A lecture was delivered, Wednesday evening, in Calvary Baptist Church, in Twenty-third-street, by Mr. JAMES GILLETTE, son of the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and returned only in January last. The church was well filled. The speaker occupied the attention of the audience for over an hour, with a long, well-written, and well-read narrative of the incidents connected with the Battle of Bull Run; his capture, and his treatment at Manassas, and the journey to Richmond, with their subsequent incarceration. As Mr. GILLETTE was not permitted to bring away any of his notes or diary, the whole narrative was written from memory. Of the treatment of the prisoners, especially the wounded at Manassas, he spoke, as all others have spoken, condemning the inhumanity of the rebels, and paying a merited tribute of gratification on behalf of all to Surgeon STUART, of the first Minnesota Volunteers; PETCNAY, of the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M.; SWIFT, DEGRAW and WINSTON, of the Eighth New-York, who not only were unremitting in their attentions, but freely expended their own money to purchase little comforts for the wounded. They arrived at Richmond on the 4th of August, and were quartered (1,466 in number) in four tobacco houses, two of which were used as hospitals. And after the arrival of 600 prisoners from Leesburgh, three more warehouses were filled, one being occupied as a hospital. Of their treatment there he gave detailed and interesting statements, not forgetting the tyrannical and traitorous conduct of Lieut. TODD, who seemed to be possessed of the spirit of a fiend in his treatment of them. He used to go through the prisons sword in hand, and twice he cut down two men for the most trivial causes, Sergeant WHITCOMB and T. D. SMITH, of the First Michigan Volunteers. Three prisoners were shot at the windows, for looking out, viz.: N. C. BUCK, of the New-York Seventy-ninth; C. W. TIBBETTS, of the New-York Twenty-seventh, and R. GLEASON, of the New-York Eleventh. Capt. GEO. C. GIBBS, who took charge after the removal of Lieut. TODD, was a humane man, and allowed the prisoners every privilege, and did all he could to contribute to their comfort, consistently with his orders. A "United States Prisoners' Court for the District of Richmond" was established in November for the trial of offenders, which resulted in checking many petty larcenies—Hon. H. B. HALL, of the Eighteenth New-York, being elected Chief-Justice. They also organized a company of "Prison Invincibles," and drilled daily, thus whiling away time. They also established the "Prisoners of War Olio," and, with the aid of blankets, flannels, tin foil, &c., got up quite a theatrical wardrobe. The latest read "The Prison Bill of Fare," a humorous narrative in rhyme, by JAMES BANKS, of Massachusetts, which caused much laughter. In December, the prisoners, who had suffered very much for want of proper clothing, received some warm clothes from the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Indiana; but nothing from the State of New-York, except two boxes of clothing from the "Ladies' Aid Society," of this church, the largest of which was sent to their friends at Tuscaloosa, and the other distributed among the hospitals at Richmond.

### The Sixty-ninth Regiment.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUT. CONNOLLY.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment now in New-York assembled Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel to testify their gratification at the return of Lieut. EDMOND CONNOLLY from imprisonment in the South, that gentleman having been captured at the battle of Manassas, and held until lately by the rebel authorities.

Among the guests present, we noticed Judge Connolly, Major James Bagley, Quartermaster Tully, Capt. James B. Kirker, Capt. Thomas Clarke, and Paymaster Kehoe, of the Sixty-ninth, and Messrs. John Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record*, John Hennessy and James Russell, Esqs.

Between 8 and 9 P. M., the company, numbering about one hundred persons, were ushered into one of the handsome dining-halls of the hotel, where a pleasing entertainment was served. After the good things of the larder and cellar had been discussed, Major BAGLEY was called to the Chair, and the following order of toasts and responses followed:

"The President of the United States and the cause he sustains." Responded to by Quartermaster TULLY.

"The Health of Lieut. CONNOLLY," who replied in a graphic and pleasing narrative of his experience as a prisoner of war, contradicting, in most particulars, the statements made of cruelty exhibited toward the Federal captives.

A sentiment to Col. CORCORAN elicited a neat reply from Capt. DUFFY. "The Press" was handsomely represented by JOHN MULLALY, Esq., of the *Metropolitan Record*, who concluded with a toast to the restoration of the Union in fact and feeling. "The Guests" were spoken for by Judge CONNOLLY, JOHN HENNESSY, Esq., was complimented, and replied in an eloquent address.

Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, was likewise toasted, Mr. MULLALY responding, and until a late hour a succession of volunteer sentiments, received with enthusiastic applause and general hilarity, made the occasion delightful. Want of space alone prevents a more extended and befitting report.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 42, (on demurrer calendar,) 25, 314, 335, 346, 190, 348, 352, 353, 82, 311, 360, 246, 247, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3039, 1343, 1913, 3323, 563, 601, 697, 703, 721, 723, 753, 795, 2897, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 1854, 3496, 3590, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—(One-hour causes.) Nos. 1216, 1494, 1568, 1832, 1893, 1901, 1908, 1907, 1923.

### Corporations—Is the President of a Company Entitled to Transfer its Notes Without Express Authority.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

*Amos Howes et al.* vs. *Mahlon Vail.*—The defendant made his promissory note payable to the order of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company. This note, with others, was taken by the Vice-President of the Company and deposited with Z. W. Elwell & Co. as collateral security for a loan by Elwell & Co. of two notes to this Company. The amount of the stock note was $72,000, and the amount of the notes deposited was $20,000. Elwell & Co., as alleged, collected on the transaction $18,000.

There was no resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing the transfer. The answer set up two defences. The want of title in the plaintiffs, and a set off against the Company.

The grounds of appeal are, that the Court erred in its conclusions of law, that the note was legally transferred by the Globe Insurance Company, and that said transfer was not in violation of the statute. That the title to the note never passed to Elwell & Co., as the Vice-President had no authority to transfer it; that the maker of a note has a right to defend for want of title in the plaintiff; that the note was never indorsed by the Globe Mutual Insurance Company; it did not purport to be, and the plaintiffs had notice of the want of authority.

Decision reserved.

Gilbert Dean for appellants; Erastus C. Benedict for respondents.

### Smith's Letters go Astray, and He Changes His Name.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Application of Charles Smith.*—The petitioner desired to have his name changed, as it was so common that many of his business letters (Mr. Smith is engaged in the jewelry business) went to other Smiths residing in the City, occasioning much loss to the applicant. Besides, certain Charles Smiths were guilty of infamous crimes, of which the petitioner was in no wise anxious to be suspected.

The partner of Mr. Smith had concluded it would be worth $1,000 to the firm if Mr. Smith's name was changed, and he had tendered Mr. Smith that sum if he would but change his name.

The order was granted, to take effect the 5th of March, when Mr. Charles Smith will become Mr. Charles Leopold Leopold.

Charles S. Spencer for motion.

### Actions of Arrest—Is the Request that the Sheriff take Additional Security a Distinct Order of Arrest?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Benedict Barnard and Alfred Rosenthall* vs *Louis Kersten.*—This is a motion to set aside certain orders of arrest obtained against the defendant, on the ground, chiefly, that an order requiring the Sheriff to hold the defendant to bail in an additional sum of $60,000, was irregular, in being another, distinct and further order of arrest, granted without legal warrant, in the same action, against the same defendant. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant has fled from justice, and the motion is merely to relieve his bail. The case grew out of the fact that the plaintiffs being large dealers in London, consigned goods to the extent of $160,000 to the defendant, to be sold by him in this City. They allege that the defendant sold the goods, but failed to pay over the proceeds, in consequence of which they failed in business. Case still on.

C. A. Seward, Wm. M. Evarts and Mr. Morris, for plaintiffs; John Graham and Edwin James, for defendants.

### Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the trial of Charles Twilker, for passing a counterfeit one dollar bill, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal. Daniel Maher was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Charles Miller pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. John Collins, jointly indicted with John Price for robbery in the first degree, was tried and acquitted. His accomplice was convicted at the last term of the Court.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*DIXON* vs. *DIXON.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

*In Matter of Application of Charles Smith for Change of Name.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

*The Chatham Bank* vs. *Batts et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

*Case et al.* vs. *Banta.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

*Richmond* vs. *Dusenbury et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 13, 1862.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. | 90¾ | |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 Cou | 89¾ | |
| 13,000 | do | 89⅞ | |
| 5,000 | Treas. 10p.c. Nts | 98⅜ | |
| 35,000 | do | 98¾ | |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s '74 Cou | 80 | |
| 2,000 | Ill. War Loan | 77⅜ | |
| 13,000 | Tenn. St. 6s '90 | 45⅛ | |
| 5,000 | do | b30 46 | |
| 9,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 42⅞ | |
| 12,000 | Mo. 6s, issued to Ill. & So. R. | 50 | |
| 1,000 | Cal. State 7s | 81⅝ | |
| 1,000 | do | 81⅞ | |
| 2,000 | do | 82 | |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn City 6s | 99⅝ | |
| 3,000 | B. City W. Loan | 100⅛ | |
| 5,000 | N. Y. Cent. 7s '76 | 105 | |
| 1,000 | E. R. 3d m. b. | 88¾ | |
| 18,000 | E. R. 4th m.b. | b15 83 | |
| 12,000 | do | 83 | |
| 1,000 | Harlem 1st m. b | 100½ | |
| 8,000 | Mich. Cent. s.p.c. 1st m. S.F.C. Bs. | 100 | |
| 3,000 | Hud. R. 3d m. bs. | 85½ | |
| 500 | Mich. S. 2d mtge. | 69 | |
| 3,000 | C. B. & Q. R. s.p.c. b. | 98 | |
| 5,000 | Mich. S. S. F. B. | 85¾ | |
| 2,000 | T. H. & A. 2d m'g | 45⅜ | |
| 3,000 | C. & N. W. 1st m. | 42 | |
| 7,000 | To. & Wa. 1st m. | 75 | |
| 7,000 | To. & Wa. 2d m. | 44¾ | |
| 5,000 | Gal. & Ch. 1st m. | 100 | |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce. | 76½ | |
| 20 | Am. Ex. Bank | 80 | |
| 40 | Chatham Bank | 70 | |
| 10 | Pack Bank | 82¼ | |
| 7,500 | American Gold | 104⅜ | |
| 30,000 | do | s30 104¾ | |
| 80,000 | do | b30 104⅝ | |
| 13,000 | do | b60 104½ | |
| 50,000 | do | 104¾ | |
| 25,000 | do | b10 104⅝ | |
| 5,000 | do | b10 104½ | |
| 15,000 | do | s60 104⅝ | |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co | 94⅛ | |
| 113 | do | 95 | |
| 10 | Pac. Mail St. Co | 99 | |
| 50 | do | 99⅛ | |
| 50 | do | s30 99 | |
| 50 | do | b30 99⅛ | |
| 10 | do | 99⅛ | |
| 50 | do | b10 99¾ | |
| 250 | N. Y. Cen. R. | opg 93¾ | |
| 250 | do | opg 94 | |
| 450 | do | c 93¾ | |
| 125 | Mich. Cen. R. | 51 | |
| 50 | do | b30 51½ | |
| 50 | Erie Railway | 34½ | |
| 100 | do | 34¾ | |
| 300 | do | 34⅝ | |
| 250 | Erie Railway Pref. | 57½ | |
| 100 | do | 57⅝ | |
| 100 | do | b30 57⅜ | |
| 150 | Hud. Riv. R. | 28 | |
| 150 | Harlem R. Pref | b30 80 | |
| 50 | do | 30 | |
| 100 | do | s10 30 | |
| 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. R | b30 21½ | |
| 100 | do | s30 21¾ | |
| 25 | M. So. & N. I. G. S. | 41¾ | |
| 25 | do | 41 | |
| 10 | Panama R. | 114 | |
| 5 | Ill. Cent. R. S. | 55¾ | |
| 150 | do | 56⅛ | |
| 50 | do | b60 56⅜ | |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 42½ | |
| 100 | do | 42¾ | |
| 100 | do | s30 42⅝ | |
| 100 | do | s4 42¾ | |
| 100 | do | b30 42⅞ | |
| 100 | do | b60 43 | |
| 300 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 53¾ | |
| 250 | do | 53½ | |
| 25 | do | 53¾ | |
| 200 | do | b60 53⅝ | |
| 200 | do | b30 53⅜ | |
| 85 | Mill. & P. DuC. R. | 20 | |
| 5 | M. & P. DuC. 1st Pr | 75 | |
| 25 | M. & P. DuC. 2d Pr | 52 | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S 6s '74 Cou. | 80 | |
| 5,000 | Mo. State 6s | 42⅜ | |
| 7,000 | do | 42⅝ | |
| 6,000 | Cal. lar. bds. 7s. | 81 | |
| 9,000 | Cal. St. 7s | 82 | |
| 10,000 | Ohio St. 6s 1886 | 98 | |
| 5,000 | Ill. Co'pon Bs. '62 | 79½ | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 7s '76 | 105⅜ | |
| 5,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bs | 85¾ | |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. Bs. | 70 | |
| 1,000 | Del., L. & W. 1 M. | 104 | |
| 3,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M | 42½ | |
| 2,000 | do | 42¾ | |
| 5,000 | M. C. 8p.c. B. old. | s30 99 | |
| 10,000 | Am. Gold | b30 104⅜ | |
| 5,000 | do | 104⅜ | |
| 10,000 | do | s10 104⅝ | |
| 5,000 | do | b20 104¾ | |
| 30,000 | do | b10 104⅜ | |
| 4,500 | do | s60 104 | |
| 30,000 | do | s60 104⅜ | |
| 350 | Del. & Hud. Canal | 98 | |
| 20 | Pac. M. S. Co | 99¾ | |
| 145 | do | 99⅝ | |
| 50 | do | s30 99 | |
| 100 | Chi. & R'k I. R. | b30 54 | |
| 150 | N. Y. Cen. R. | p&c 80¾ | |
| 50 | do | s30 80¾ | |
| 15 | do | 81½ | |
| 250 | Erie R. Pref. | s10 57¾ | |
| 200 | Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. | 21½ | |
| 50 | Panama Railroad | 114 | |
| 50 | do | s30 114½ | |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p | s30 56¾ | |
| 50 | do | s10 57 | |
| 150 | Clev. & Toledo R. | s30 43 | |
| 350 | do | 43½ | |
| 100 | do | b30 43¾ | |
| 100 | do | b30 43⅝ | |
| 450 | do | 43¾ | |
| 100 | do | b10 43¾ | |

THURSDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The rates of Exchange on London early this morning were inclined to increased firmness for Saturday's mail, and 115@115¼ were at one time quoted for Bankers' bills. But late in the day, on a comparatively moderate demand, 114⅞@115 ℔ cent. was the range on actual sales, 60-day bills, and 115¼@115½ ℔ cent. for short sight. Gold was a fraction less firm than yesterday, though there was a large business done at 104⅛@104⅜, cash and on time, altogether over $300,000, closing at this quotation. The rates of Exchange on the Continent are about as follows for first-class bills:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar | 4f. 92½c. |
| Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar | 4f. 88¾c. |
| Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder | 43¼c. |
| Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco | 38¼c. |
| Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin | 43½c. |
| Bremen—60 days sight ℔ rix dollar | 83¼c. |

The Stock market opened under a slight depression, as compared with yesterday's sales, in the Railway Shares, and so continued through the dealings of the First Board, the difference being ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on nearly the whole speculative list. New York Central was done as low as 80½, as against 80⅞@81 on Wednesday, and Erie at 34¼ 

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1862.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

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*We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.*

*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE WIFE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—THE NAIAD QUEEN—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The Loan and Treasury bill finally passed the Senate yesterday evening—Yeas 30, Nays 7. The main discussion turned upon a motion by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, to strike out the legal tender of United States Notes, which was negatived, 17 to 22. The proposition of the Finance Committee, to allow temporary deposits with the Treasury at an interest of five per cent. was disagreed to. The more important amendment, to make all payments of interest on all the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds of the United States in specie, was adopted. For all other payments and debts, public and private, the United States Notes are created lawful money and made a legal tender, as in the original bill. In lieu of the alternative privilege of converting the United States Notes into a five-year 7 per cent. stock, in place of twenty-year 6 per cent. stock, when preferred, the Senate substituted the alternative of 7.30 per cent. two-year Treasury Bonds. A specific pledge of the Customs and Land revenues is added to the House bill for the further security of the interest and the support of a sinking fund for the Public Debt. The sinking fund to receive an annual contribution from the Treasury, out of these revenues, equal to one per cent. of the whole principal of the debt. Some other verbal amendments were made to the bill. None of the amendments are likely to be seriously opposed on the return of the bill to the House, where it will probably have final action to-day, and then approved by the President.

We have no further intelligence from the Burnside Expedition, but shall probably receive full particulars to-day by dispatch-boat. No flag of truce from Norfolk was received at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday. A deserter from Sewell's Point, however, confirms fully the news previously received, and states that Norfolk has been placed under martial law, and that volunteers for its defence had been called for in vain. At Sewell's Point there are said to be only two hundred rebel troops.

The attack upon Fort Donelson is not yet announced, though it probably will be to-day. Commodore FOOTE, with the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Louisville* and *Pittsburgh*, left Cairo for the Cumberland River on Tuesday night, and the *Carondelet* was expected to join them at Paducah. The water in the Cumberland being high, and the current consequently swift, the fleet was not expected to reach the vicinity of Fort Donelson before yesterday morning, when a further delay would be necessary in order to insure the readiness of both the land and naval forces.

Some of the details of the reception of our gunboats high up on the Tennessee River, given this morning, are most extraordinary, in view of what the rebels have told us of the unanimity of the South for the rebellion. Blessings, cheers, and the wildest enthusiasm everywhere greeted the approach of the Stars and Stripes. Prominent men said that when our army entered Tennessee, fifty thousand men would at once gather to it as colaborers. They had only succumbed under the rebel reign of terror.

Gens. BEAUREGARD, PILLOW and CHEATHAM were at Nashville on the 5th, and prodigious speculations were indulged in as to what BEAUREGARD would do at Columbus.

Our special correspondent on the line of the Tennessee River furnishes this morning further details of the late affair at Fort Henry. He describes the fort as so strongly built that our military forces might have thundered at its walls for three months without effect; but yet it could not stand the shower of shell and ball poured from the river gunboats. From his account it would seem that the small iron-clad river men-of-war are a success; and now that the same boats have gone up the Cumberland River to try their metal on Fort Donelson, we may anticipate another good report from them. The rebel prisoners taken at Fort Henry have been sent up to Paducah. The son of Ex-Senator JONES, of Tennessee, who is among the captured, says he has got all the fight he wants; and it is said that even Gen. TILGHMAN was not averse to quitting the service of the rebels. Our correspondent went up the Tennessee on the excursion to Danville, and gives some highly-amusing accounts of rebel manœuvring up the river. It is evident from many points of view that the victory our sailors gained at Fort Henry is one of no mean importance.

Advices from Port Royal to the 10th inst. are received by the steam-transport *Baltic*, which arrived at this port yesterday. All the gunboats had been sent to the vicinity of Savannah, when some of them had taken up a position cutting off communication between the city and Fort Pulaski. About 10,000 troops had also gone on the expedition, and it was generally believed that Savannah would soon be in our possession. Nothing new had transpired at Beaufort. No forward movement had been made, and the troops were getting dissatisfied with inactivity, especially as the rebels were growing bolder on account of it. Their pickets had been advanced nearer to Port Royal Ferry. The gunboat *Pocahontas*, from the blockade off Charleston, had arrived at Hilton Head, and reported that the rebel steamer *Isabel*, in attempting to run out with a load of cotton, had been captured. No particulars of the capture are given, however. The *Baltic* brought to this port nine rebel prisoners, and over 600 bales of Sea Island cotton.

The United States storeship *Supply*, from Ship Island Jan. 24, arrived at this port, yesterday, with a prize cargo, valued at $60,000, taken from the steamer *T. J. Lewis* and schooner *T. J. Vien*, which vessels, together with their officers and crews, were captured off Florida by the gunboat *New London*. She also brought to this port the British schooner *Stephen Hart*, which she captured off Florida, Jan. 30. The *Hart* was loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies, and has previously run the blockade three times. The National force on Ship Island numbered about 2,500 men. It is thought an important movement will take place, when reinforcements, which were daily expected, shall have arrived. Fort Massachusetts has been strengthened, and other works on the Island were rapidly progressing.

A rumor reaches us from the Upper Potomac that the rebel forces are gathering in considerable numbers between Point of Rocks and Leesburgh, and also that they are erecting fortifications there.

The great Sawyer gun at Newport's News burst on Tuesday last, killing two or three men and wounding several others.

### FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia* at this port, and the *Baltimore* at Baltimore, we have advices from Havana to the 8th inst. The British steamer *Gladiator* is reported to be still at Nassau, N. P., where she was being changed into a privateer for the rebel service. Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is Capt. PALMER, late of the steam-gunboat *Iroquois*, relieved of his command on account of the escape of the privateer *Sumter* from Martinique while under his surveillance. Capt. PALMER will proceed immediately to Washington, and make answer to the charge of conniving at the escape of the pirate, which his friends contend he will be able to do satisfactorily. There is no news of importance from Havana.

### FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, we have news from Vera Cruz to Jan. 29. The advices are interesting and important. Gen. MIRAMON, who left Havana for Vera Cruz on board the English mail steamer, arrived at that place on Jan. 24. By order of Commodore DUNLOP he was at once arrested and taken on board H. B. M. frig te *Challenger*, for having violated his pledge not to leave Havana. It was rumored that he was subsequently transferred to the *Jason* for attempting to effect his escape to the mainland. The affair had created much excitement among MIRAMON'S partisans, who had been anxiously anticipating his arrival. The Commissioners representing the allied Powers, who left Vera Cruz for the City of Mexico on Jan. 14, returned on the 19th. Señor ZAMACONA, a Plenipotentiary commissioned by JUAREZ, accompanied them. The Allied Commission represent that they were everywhere received with cordiality. JUAREZ treated them with great consideration. He attempted to exact as a condition of future negotiations, that all of the allied forces which had been landed at Vera Cruz, with the exception of a guard of 3,000 men, should be reembarked. This preliminary was at once declined, but as the Plenipotentiary of JUAREZ returned with the Commission, it was taken for granted that negotiations would proceed. Where the conferences would take place was uncertain, although it was generally believed that Jalapa would be agreed upon. JUAREZ, it is said, had acknowledged that his Government had not fulfilled its obligations to foreigners, and expressed his willingness to extend any additional guarantees. The allied forces at Tejeria had advanced three leagues toward Santa Fé, in order to be removed from the unhealthy localities where they had at first encamped, and measures were in progress to advance immediately upon the capital, should a disposition be manifested to resist the demands of the allies. All reports of conflicts between the opposing forces are contradicted. On the contrary, it is alleged that the pickets of the Mexican and allied armies maintained the most friendly relations, and that the price of provisions in Vera Cruz had fallen materially. H. B. M. gunboat *Plorer* had gone ashore near the bar of Alvarado, and it was thought would prove a total loss.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication from the Union Defence Committee of New-York was read, urging the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, retaining the legal tender clause. The bill to appoint a Warden for the Washington Jail was reported back from the District Committee, but was not acted upon. A series of resolutions, declaratory of the policy of the Government, was presented by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and laid over. Notice was given of a bill providing for the confiscation of cotton on the lands now in possession of the United States. The bill fixing the number of Representatives in the House at two hundred and thirty-nine was debated, but not finally acted upon. The Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill having been disagreed to by the House, a Committee of Conference was appointed. The Treasury Note bill was then taken up, and after a long debate, which continued until 7½ o'clock in the evening, was passed, by a vote of 30 to 7. A motion to strike out the legal tender clause was defeated, 22 to 17. The bill now goes back to the House for action on the Senate amendments.

In the House, the resolution to pay the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri, for the transportation of troops and stores, was passed after a debate of three hours. Five thousand copies of the proposed Bankrupt law were ordered to be printed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills providing for the examination of the accounts of the Canal Department and the State Treasurer, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to hawkers and peddlers. The bill to levy tolls upon railroads competing with the canals was introduced. The bill relative to the Court of General Sessions in this City was read a third time and passed. The resolution to appoint a Commission to revise the Assessment and Tax laws was amended so as to require a report to be made by the 25th of March next, and adopted. The resolution to adjourn over from the 20th to the 26th inst. was lost. A bill relative to the public health in the Metropolitan Police District was introduced.

In the Assembly, a joint resolution, congratulating the country on the recent victories and pledging a new support to the National Government, was introduced, but laid over for a day under the rule. A resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, extending the power of the Committee to investigate any matters of corruption in this or the last Legislature, was adopted after a warm debate, during which considerable excitement was occasioned by the reading of a circular marked "Confidential," which had been sent to a prominent citizen of Westchester. It stated that it was contemplated during the present session to repeal the existing law relating to assignments and insolvency, and to pass a new law for the immediate relief of debtors, and stated that, as it would take money to effect the object, all those in favor of it were expected to contribute. A list of prominent names were attached to the circular as movers and references. The Committee were empowered to investigate this matter especially.

### GENERAL NEWS.

By way of San Francisco, from which city we have telegraphic advices to the 12th inst., we receive news from China to the 4th ult., a vessel having arrived from Hong Kong in 37 days. American vessels in China were being put under the protection of the British flag, to prevent interference on the part of privateers. Purchases of tea for the United States were being made at improved rates, and freights had advanced to $20@$24 per ton. The rebels captured the city of Ning Po on the 9th of December, and the Hong Kong papers were filled with accounts of atrocities committed by them.

A general meeting of German ladies and gentlemen, comprising some of the most eminent and respectable of their national family in this City, assembled last evening in the Prescott House, to adopt measures for the purpose of furthering the establishment of a German Hospital in New-York. Mr. WESENDONCK was called to the Chair, and Mr. JELLINGHAUS, President of the German Society, and Messrs. ROSE, SONNTAG, HEIDELBACH, STIASTNY and STEIN made Vice-Presidents, with Mr. STEIGER as Secretary. A large number of ladies were present, and among them the officers and Executive Committee of the German Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. WESENDONCK set forth in detail the objects of the meeting and the progress already made toward the erection of the proposed Hospital, a Charter having been obtained and the Ladies' Aid Society having already raised $5,000. A protracted debate ensued, which finally terminated in the adoption of resolutions forming the meeting assembled into a General Committee, from whose number an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the twelve members of the Ladies' Executive Committee, increased by eighteen lady members and sixty gentlemen, with power to enter at once upon the preparation of lists and the receipt of subscriptions, and to call another meeting of the General Committee when they should see fit, or the exigency required them to report, but with the understanding that their efforts were to be directed to the procurement of subscriptions, in objects of industry to be exhibited and disposed of at a great fair to be held as early as next May, if possible, or later if necessary. After adding the Board of Officers to this Executive Committee, and giving it authority to enlarge its number indefinitely, the meeting, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the act passed at the last meeting authorizing the issue of "New County Court-house" Bonds, to the amount of $1,200,000. The sum was reduced to $1,000,000, and in that shape will go to Albany for the action of the Legislature. Mr. WEISSMAN called by resolution on the Counsel of the Board, for his opinion as to the legality of the "term fees" charged by the Sheriff.

The Second Iowa Regiment is a body of men which it does not do to praise. Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, on Feb. 9 issued an order commending them for their conduct to the prisoners of war sent to St. Louis, whom they had been ordered to guard; and, on the very next day, he was obliged to issue another order censuring them for doing serious damage to the Museum attached to McDowell College, which had been carefully boarded up to preserve it from injury. The regiment, which was under marching orders, went to the place of embarkation with colors furled and without music.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, a jeweler in this City, obtained an order changing his name, from the 5th of March next, to CHARLES LEOPOLD LEOPOLD.

The Stock market yesterday, after opening somewhat dull, became quite buoyant, and on part of the Railway shares the prices were ½@1 ₱ cent. better than the highest sales of Wednesday. The State Bonds of Missouri and Tennessee also improved. Exchange, 114@115; Gold, 104@104½ ₱ cent.

Flour was in more demand yesterday, at buoyant prices. Desirable lots of Wheat were scarce, and held above the views of buyers; sales light. Corn was depressed and declining. Cotton dull and nominal. Coffee inactive. Rice very quiet. Metals attracted very little attention. Provisions were less sought after. Sugars and Whisky were pretty freely purchased, and the latter closed higher. Spirits Turpentine was cheaper and lightly dealt in. The Freight engagements were limited.

### The Treasury Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, yesterday, perfected the Loan and Treasury bill, and at 7 o'clock it was reported to the Senate and finally passed by a vote of 30 to 7. The bill returns to the House to-day for concurrence in the amendments, of which there is little or no doubt, and will then be signed by the President.

The important amendment made by the Senate refers to the payment of the interest on all the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds of the United States, promptly and invariably in Specie. For all other payments, both public and private, retrospective as well as prospective, the United States Notes of Circulation are made lawful money and a legal tender. On this point the main discussion in the Senate was had, the question being on a motion made by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, to strike out so much of the bill as relates to the legal tender of the notes. This motion was negatived, 17 to 22.

Another amendment agreed to on Wednesday struck out so much of the convertible clause in the House bill as authorized the alternative of a short five-year stock, bearing seven per cent. interest. In lieu of this, Mr. SUMNER yesterday moved the alternative of two-year Treasury Bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, which was at first agreed to in Committee of the Whole, but subsequently modified in the Senate to 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds. Other verbal amendments were made to render the bill consistent with its general design, the particulars of which have not yet been telegraphed. The specific pledge of customs and land revenues for the prompt payment of interest, and an annual contribution of one per cent. to a Sinking Fund, as proposed by the Finance Committee, is incorporated in the bill. The proposition to authorize five per cent. on temporary deposits with the Government, to the extent of $25,000,000, was not concurred in.

The majority by which this important measure was finally passed by the Senate, is not less decisive than the vote of the House of Representatives. The division on the legal tender clause was closer, but more on the technical, or constitutional question, supposed by some of the Senators to be involved, than from any apparent conviction of the impolicy of placing the stamp of uniform value upon a National Currency, which is to be paid out in every denomination, from five dollars and upward to the army and navy, and all the public creditors. To have left this an open question, would have been the virtual destruction of the whole bill, besides doing a violent injustice, as Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, yesterday demonstrated, to soldiers and sailors in the public service. It was scarcely questioned by the opponents of the legal tender clause, that the only other alternative left to the Treasury would have been the peremptory sale of the Public Stocks in a forced or reluctant market, even down to 60 cents on the dollar, and we believe we are not mistaken in adding that upon such an alternative, or one equally precarious and discreditable for the Government, some of the more active opponents of the bill in this City were ready to drive the Treasury, rather than yield the right or power of the Federal Authority to control its own currency. There were others, to be sure, who argued, with less disregard of the public interest, that the legal tender might be dispensed with, and the United States Notes left to take their chance for a uniform currency, under the indorsement of a strong measure of taxation for the security of the loans into which they are made convertible; but nothing more cogent was alleged in support of this position than the mere hope that uniform fairness would be shown by bank policy and the open currency market. It was the conviction that such fairness would *not* be shown by all their colleagues, some of whom have acted the smallest possible part toward the present plain Notes of the United States, that induced the concurrence of a large majority of our New-York Bank Presidents in the propriety and necessity of this provision.

The indorsement of ample and unfailing security by taxation will not be withheld. No pretext for depreciation below the value of Gold will be left on this score. Both Houses of Congress are pledged to the full measure of taxation, and the readiness of the people to be taxed for the support of the army and navy, now gallantly vindicating their claim to a generous, as well as patriotic encouragement, is even ahead of the intentions of their Representatives. The measure is one not to be perfected in a day, or in a week. It will require nice or well-balanced adjustment in all the branches of impost, excise, income and privileges. And all of these, except the first, being new to our National revenue policy, the delay complained of in some quarters, is the necessary incident of this inexperience; but in a little while this will be overcome, and the country assured of a sound system of taxation as it already is of a uniform National circulation, to meet the emergencies of the War and the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks.

### Progress of Events in Mexico—Negotiations Opened.

The accounts from Vera Cruz, published to-day, contain no reference to a defeat sustained by the Spaniards. The Spaniards had not advanced to the National Bridge, the pretended theatre of the conflict; the furthest point in that direction reached by any portion of the allied force being Tejeria, the terminus of a short installment of railroad leading from Vera Cruz toward the capital. This point and Medellin, on the lower road, were in possession of the European troops. No movement upon the City of Mexico had yet been arranged. Even the small strip of territory occupied by the allies outside the walls of Vera Cruz, they had obtained by application made to Gen. URAGA, the Mexican leader, who had given his consent. And there was no sound reason for withholding it. The region about Vera Cruz is already pestiferous, the vomito having already appeared in the camps of the Europeans, where it was doing the work of an army. Transports were leaving for Cuba, carrying away large numbers of the sick. Against this enemy the allies are unarmed. It must presently drive them to their ships, or to the highlands of the interior.

Another symptom unfavorable to the success of the expedition, is the evident lack of harmony among the partners. Gen. MIRAMON had been honored with an important part in the Spanish programme. He and his friends—the present handful who form an exception to the Mexican unity, by remaining faithful to MARQUEZ, the reactionary chief,—represent that mass of the Mexican population which Spain declared was awaiting the sight of the banners of Castile to rise up and strike for their faith and their liberators. MIRAMON, it was originally planned, was to act as Lieutenant-General of the Spanish Expedition. But the intervention of France and England altered that plan; and it only remained to send the Mexican Ex-President home, where his services might still be useful in arousing the clerical party to action in sympathy with the purposes of Spain. In fulfillment of this project, MIRAMON recently left Havana for Vera Cruz. At the latter place, as we learn from the correspondence of the *Diario de la Marina*, he was at once arrested by Admiral DUNLOP, commanding the British squadron, and placed in confinement: and an attempt to effect his escape to the shore had caused his confinement to be made rigorous. This action of the British officer is another proof of the intention of England and France to disappoint in every respect the designs of the Madrid Cabinet in organizing an expedition, and to render its costly preparations a mere pageant. It is impossible that these repeated spurns can be borne by the proudest people in the world without an impatience and indignation which may in time prove troublesome.

But on the Mexican side there are signs conflicting with the idea of an almost unanimous and indefeasible purpose to resist the invasion at all hazards, and drive the invaders into the sea. The concession to the demand of the allies of larger space for their encampments is not the only indication that the Mexicans are not in that resolute mood, which can alone redeem their independence. When the allied commissioners went to the capital, bearing the ultimatum of the invaders, they were received everywhere with distinguished courtesy, and were cordially welcomed by President JUAREZ himself, who, in penitential frame, confessed that the European creditors of the Republic had been rudely and unfairly treated. For a moment he certainly seemed disposed to insist, as became him, on the withdrawal of the invading troops to their ships as a preliminary to negotiation, but this point was feebly made and easily abandoned. And when the Commission returned, it carried with it, to continue the negotiations on the part of Mexico, Señor ZAMACONA, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose disposition to compromise cost him, only three months since, his portfolio. And in entire harmony with this action, it is announced that the order has been transmitted to the entire Press of the country forbidding the publication of all references to the invasion, and necessarily of all stimulants to the popular enthusiasm, without which it will be impossible to maintain patriotic ardor at a war temperature. These intimations are not suggestive of an unalterable determination neither to submit or yield. They point rather to an intention to do both, at the earliest opportunity afforded by the diplomatic overtures of the allies.

It is proper to say, the representations of the bated temper with which the Mexicans regard the wrong done their country came exclusively from Spanish reporters. They may be either false or exaggerated. Or it may be a resort is contemplated to the craft proper to a race of Indian origin, of making any terms to get the enemy away, and then of repudiating engagements ratified under compulsion—a policy not likely to prosper, seeing the avowed determination of the Allies to remain long enough to see whatever treaties are made not only signed, but enforced. But it must be admitted there is little prospect of the Mexicans justifying their title to independence. The indications referred to all incline to the theory of submission. This may not be carried so far as the acceptance of a ruler prescribed by France or Spain; but the precedent of forcible intervention will be authorized; and, indeed, is already authorized by a willingness to treat while the invaders are in the territory. We can only hope that later accounts will correct the disheartening impressions now received, and show that while Mexico may consent to arrange international questions under the existing pressure, the republic will never assent to any dictation respecting its internal affairs.

### The Rebellion Tapped at the Core—Proofs of Southern Unionism.

That there has always been among the people of the revolted States an abundant latent Union sentiment—latent and yet real, requiring special conditions for its revelation, perhaps, as tracings in sympathetic ink are revealed by fire, but sure to show itself under the right conditions—has all along been an article of faith with loyal men. True, like many other of the grandest convictions, it has for months been little more than an article of *faith*—and as we have hitherto been able to point to few manifestations of its existence, it has not been difficult for the rebel agents in Europe to make it a matter of general European belief that there is absolute unanimity in the rebellion cause at the South. There is a fictitious sense in which they are, perhaps, right in the assertion; and as the certificates of Southern loyalty which we in the North have are of an incommunicable nature, springing from deep-rooted instincts and long affiliations, and not to be conveyed to those abroad, it is not in the least wonderful that the Secessionists and their journalistic friends in England and France have been successful in their endeavors to mold public opinion in this respect. It has not been enough to point to the practical demonstrations of Unionism that have attended the presence of the liberating National army in the shore counties of Eastern Virginia, at Hatteras, and in the Western Border States; the vast interior spaces of the revolted States have been confidently pointed to as permeated with but one sentiment, and that unanimous hostility to the National Government.

We have at last tapped the very heart of this central realm of secessionism, and we find a spontaneous upspring of Union feeling. The remarkable manifestations that attended the passage of the National force up the Tennessee the other day, even as far as Florence, in Alabama, must remove from every reasonable mind all doubts of the loyalty of a large portion of the Southern people. They met with Union demonstrations all along their course, being received everywhere not only with civil welcome, but with outbursts of joy. It was not a passive reception, such as that with which a subdued people meets a conqueror—it was the quick, positive, glad greeting which the liberator receives from men held in thrall—the old flag being hailed with such affecting manifestations of emotion as have been read at the North with eyes blinded with tears of hope and joy.

For this glorious triumph—worth more than all our victories won at the cannon's mouth—is not only a bulletin for abroad, it is an assurance to us at home. This is really the first voice we have had from the interior of the revolted States. For a year the rebel leaders have succeeded in putting a wall around the central Southern region, and have insulated the heart of the South from all the world. Had the old traditions and affections died out? Were ashes only left on the hearth that had once burned bright with Union fires? Many men had begun to ask themselves the questions. The answer is of a kind that should shame their lack of faith, and should inspire the whole loyal country with renewed determination to bring speedy deliverance to the loyal men of the South. These late striking developments have shown us, in a way nothing else has yet done, how truly the great rebellion is based on a system of organized terrorism.

A RICH PRIZE.—There is an intimation in our Hilton Head correspondence this morning which we sincerely trust will turn out to be correct. It is to the effect that the rebel steamer *Isabel*, laden with cotton, had been captured. The announcement stands bare of all relations of time, place or circumstance, so that we feel no absolute assurance in the good news. This is, undoubtedly, owing to the fact that the tidings were brought to Port Royal by the *Pocahontas*, from off blockading duty at Charleston harbor, which arrived just as the steamer was on the point of leaving.

There is, however, quite sufficient inherent probability in the statement of the capture to authorize the very best hopes of its actuality. It may be remembered that this same steamer *Isabel* succeeded in running the blockade of Charleston about the 1st of December last, and made her way safely to Liverpool with a load of cotton. Returning, she managed to run into Charleston again on the 3d of January, by the same channel through which she had got out—Maffit's Channel. After that we hear of her as making a trip or two to Nassau. These successes seem to have encouraged her to repeat the cotton adventure. So having taken on board another cargo of the fibre so greedily coveted by the men of Liverpool and Manchester, she awaited her opportunity to again run the blockade. But the vigilance of our cruisers seems to have been too much for her, and in the meanwhile the channel through which she effected her former escape was effectually barred by the stone fleet, and *that* game blocked. The result is that, having ventured to run out through the remaining rat-hole, she has fallen a prey to our watchful sea-dogs. We congratulate our jolly tars on the prize-money they have thus got, and condole with the Liverpool and Manchester men on the loss of so much of the "floculent fibre"—which they have *not* got.

### Our Transatlantic Defamers—The Saturday Review.

The *Saturday Review* is at last driven to apologize for or attempt to justify its course in regard to American affairs since the breaking out of the slaveholders' insurrection. It does this plainly because it feels unpleasantly the pressure of adverse opinion, even among Englishmen, whom it admits to be "worthy of respect." The plea which it puts in is simply a denial of bad feeling and hostile purpose, and the assertion that it merely comments in a fair and just spirit upon American affairs as they reveal themselves to the world. Nay, it goes even further, and speaks for the nation, uttering these astounding words: "In England we cannot see that there is any disposition to criticise the Americans unfairly, or to taunt and exasperate them!" We did not expect the *Saturday Review* to stickle at small matters in the way of misstatement; but after this enormity can we be surprised at anything. In the very same number which contains this stunning assertion, is the following paragraph:

"The men, indeed, may be forthcoming, [for the war,] but will they be of a similar stamp to those who contested the heights of Bunker's Hill, or bore the privations and hardships of a Winter encampment at Valley Forge? Granting the immense advantages that must accrue to any country that can command the services of MEAGHER of the sword, can we shut our eyes to the fact that the majority of the combatants who fight under the Yankee banner are not native-born Americans, but Germans, Swedes, Scandinavians and Irish, whose sole object, like that of Dugald Dalgetty, is to take service with the best paymaster. The bonus of an extra dollar a week, or the promise of a pint of brandy, would change North to South with inconceivable rapidity."

There could not be produced a more characteristic example of the disposition among the people whom the *Saturday Review* represents and pleases "not to treat Americans unfairly, or to taunt and exasperate them," than this false and venomous paragraph:—a paragraph, the only purpose of which is to insult, and which accomplishes its purpose only by slander. It slanders native-born Americans and American citizens of foreign birth alike; for the former it represents as recreant to their country's cause, and the latter it degrades from their proud position of the defenders of the constitutional liberty under which they have acquired the position of freemen. The assertion that the majority of the National army is composed of men of foreign birth is false. According to the report of the Sanitary Commission to the Secretary of War, "about two-thirds of our volunteer soldiers are American born and nine-tenths citizens, educated under the laws of the Union, and in the English tongue." The preponderance is thus very largely the other way, as the *Saturday Review* ought to have known; and even if it were ignorant upon this point, it can find no excuse in that plea, unless among those who believe that a man may innocently make a malicious statement, the truth of which he does not know. The truth is that in the recent conflicts which have resulted so satisfactorily to the National arms, the National cause has been represented and sustained almost entirely by regiments composed of men who were fighting for the integrity and the liberty of their native land.

But we are sorry to believe it is not necessary to suppose the *Saturday Review* ignorant on this point. For since that paper is looking at its course, with the intent either to expiate or to justify it, we must say, however unwillingly, in plain, direct, downright English, that the cause of complaint against it is not only its incessant efforts to taunt and exasperate Americans, but that it has accomplished its intent mainly by lying. It has lied about America for a year past—lied maliciously, ingeniously, persistently, and as it doubtless chuckles in knowing, successfully. We will undertake to show in its columns at least two absolute lies, malignant and harmful, and worked out to all their consequences for every number that it has published since there began to be a hope that the insurgents might sever the Republic. In this country, it may be remarked, we don't approve of lying. We object to it on general principles, and we have, in fact, a prejudice against it; and people who do it, even in a harmless sort of way, get a bad name, but, if malicious, they become infamous. The *Saturday Review* has said, in effect, that it does not care what is thought about it in America. Very well; but if it would retain an honorable position, even among Englishmen whose opinions are worthy of respect, it would do well not to taunt and exasperate Americans at the cost of truth; for it will not be long before Englishmen will begin to find out how outrageously we have been misrepresented and they deceived, and then woe to the deceivers.

### Mr. Hiram Fuller and the American Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I have just seen in your issue of the 7th inst., some editorial comments on my recent speech in "*St. James' Hall*," London. I expected the abuse of a certain blackguard sheet in New-York, (which is almost equivalent to praise from Sir Hubert Stanley,) but I did *not* expect to be misrepresented by the TIMES, whose editor, for some fifteen years, I have had reason to regard as a personal, if not a political friend. I trust you will permit me to say that I did *not* "cause myself to be introduced as a Colonel in the American army," (a title that I have never assumed, but often repudiated,) and to respectfully ask if I have not as good a right to express my views on the "*Causes and Consequences of the American War*," in "St. James' Hall," as you, or any other journalist has to utter his opinions through the columns of a newspaper? If I have advanced erroneous facts or statements, it is the province of the Press to contradict and correct them. But denunciation or ridicule is not argument; and intolerance of opinion is more indicative of zeal than knowledge.

I do not believe the seceded States can ever be *coerced* into an harmonious Union with the North. "The head and front of *my* offending hath this extent; no more." Respectfully, &c.,

H. FULLER.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS, Jan. 22, 1862.

We permit Mr. FULLER to say his say, and to ask his question, although the result can only be that some people will ask, Who is Mr. FULLER? and that those who can answer the question will ask why he is so superfluous as to send his assertions and his queries across the Atlantic? With his personal friendship the TIMES has nothing to do; and that he was ever in a position to have either *political* friends or enemies, the public will not be surprised to learn that we are entirely ignorant

Mr. FULLER has a perfect right to express his views upon any subject, anywhere, to anybody whom he can get to hear him; but as to attempting to "controvert and correct" anything that he might say upon the causes and consequences of the American war, we should not dream of doing it. Indeed, were it not for the monstrous and marvelous mistakes which are often made in England, as to the consequence and capacity of the Americans who bring themselves into public notice there, we should have passed his "speech" and his letter alike without remark.

NO QUARTER!—It would be curious to know whether any one of the rebel regiments from the far South, which fled from Fort Henry the other day on the approach of our troops, was the regiment which marched from Louisiana into that part of Tennessee not long ago, bearing before it a black flag, adorned with fearful imagery and cross-bones, and, underneath, the words, "No quarter." It may have been, and it may not; it is as likely to be one way as the other. We certainly know that the black-flag gentry of South Carolina were not slow in fleeing from the Hilton Head forts when DUPONT's guns began to play about their ears; and, according to a Charleston paper we quoted from the other day, a good many of them did not stop running (possibly trailing a black flag behind them) till they "reached the mountains," some two hundred miles north. According to that journal, they are only now venturing down to Charleston again. The commander at Roanoke Island, again, according to one of the deserters from there who came into our lines, had given his soldiers two orders: First, that the Yankees should be shown no quarter; and, second, (a genuine Hibernianism,) that, if it should be necessary to retreat, they should destroy all property by fire. The event proves, however, that two or three thousand of these heroes were, like their brethren at Fort Henry, quite willing to accept quarter or anything else. The fact is that this whole thing of rebel black flags, cross-bones and no quarter, is an exploded humbug.

THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY STANTON.—With profound regret the country has read the telegrams of the past two days, announcing the indisposition of Secretary STANTON, which, we grieve to see, still continues. Brief as is the time during which Mr. STANTON has filled his high office, we have already learned that he is the man for the place, and that there is much bound up in him. His indisposition, which is stated as an attack of vertigo, is, doubtless, simply, the effect of an overtasked brain. His labors, since assuming the duties of the War Department, have been enormous, and, after all, the cerebral functions, in the strongest head, will only endure a certain strain. The whole country will unite in the heartfelt wish that a few days of rest may completely restore the Secretary to health, and that he may soon again assume his post, to prepare victories and issue inspiring bulletins for the Union.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—A rumor was current in town yesterday that Gen. MCCLELLAN is transferring a very considerable force from his reserves on the Potomac to the Southwest. It was added that transportation by rail has been engaged to Pittsburgh, and thence by rail and steamboat in the direction of Kentucky. Our Washington correspondents make no mention of such a movement.

### Battles Lost and Won.

According to the rebels, there were sixty-one battles fought between the middle of last February (when Sumter fell) and the close of the calendar year. Of these, fifty-three were rebel successes, and but eight National successes. We published, the other day, a curious table given by a Richmond paper, and collected from official (rebel) sources, showing the dates and localities of all these battles, with a list of the killed, wounded and captured on both sides. Some of the battles we had never heard of before, and others it was odd enough to see designated as rebel triumphs. To make the list longer, apparently, there were scattered through it a number of names of battles and rebel victories in which the subsequent column showed that there had been neither killed, wounded nor prisoners on either side! What kind of victories these could be, it were hard enough to say. Possibly they belonged to the grand category of moral victories (rebel morals) of which philosophers love so much to discourse. In other cases they had picket fights entered in the list of battles, which undoubtedly they were, in one sense, though hardly reaching that dignity in a national point of view. The losses on our side, too, were fearful, while on theirs the whole loss amounted to a mere bagatelle. It is thus that the rebels flatter themselves, and whistle to keep their courage up. We who know the facts in each of the cases mentioned—and they, also, who, in some cases, know the facts as well as we—of course regard the whole thing as a bit of harmless bluster; but we expect that as soon as the tabular statement gets across the sea, it will be published in the London *Times* and *Galignani*, and the former journal will doubtless have a solemn and very heavy leader upon it, showing the miserable imbecility of the North and the unconquerable heroism of the rebels. A correspondent has taken the trouble to collate for us a somewhat more accurate list of the warlike encounters of last year, and this year so far, which gives quite a different aspect to the case. He says:

While making our "preparations" we have fought the following battles of the rebellion, giving to the rebels the battles of Wilson's Creek, Belmont and Sumter:

UNION VICTORIES, 1861.

June 2..Philippa.
June 17..Booneville.
July 5..Brier Forks, (SIGEL's victory.)
July 11..Defeat of PEGRAM by MCCLELLAN.
July 13..Carrick's Ford, (death of GARNETT, rebel.)
Aug. 28..Hatteras Forts.
Sept. 10..Rout of FLOYD, Gauley Bridge.
Oct. 5..Second defeat of rebels at Hatteras.
Oct. 8..Santa Rosa Island.
Oct. 11..Repulse at Southwest Pass.
Oct. 25..Charge of FREMONT's Guard.
Oct. 27..Romney, (KELLY wounded.)
Nov. 7..Port Royal.
Dec. 13..Camp Alleghany, Virginia.
Dec. 18..1,300 rebels captured by POPE in Missouri.
Dec. 18..Dranesville.

1862.

Second rebel repulse at Santa Rosa.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL's rout.
Capture of rebel batteries in S. Carolina.
Mill Spring, (ZOLLICOFFER killed.)
Fort Henry.
Roanoke Island.
Fort Donelson. (predicted.)

REBEL VICTORIES, 1861.

April 12..Sumter.
June 10..Big Bethel.
July 21..Bull Run.
Sept. 20..Lexington.
Oct. 25..Massacre of Ball's Bluff.
Nov. 7..Belmont.
Wilson's Creek.

1862, NONE.

RECAPITULATION.

Union victories, 23; Rebel victories, 7; ratio, 3 to 1.

There is one section of the above list, and the most remarkable one too, the accuracy of which the most mendacious rebel will not dispute—the list of battles for the present year. That, at all events is undoubtedly correct and complete. Not a single success have the rebels achieved in 1862; while on our side are at least four victories worthy of the name. These, too, are but the beginning of their defeats. We have but begun to fight. Even our preparations for fighting are not yet completed, but are going on with an energy and on a scale which will not be satisfied with small triumphs, nor, indeed, with anything less than the utter and final extinction of this rebellion. The rebellion, on the other hand, is already beginning to stagger. The vitality and the passion of it are dying out. Pierced through as it now is with many arrows, we shall soon see the whites of its eyes, and its ghost will pass down among the other evil spirits in limbo. The correspondent who sends us the above, adds:

"In almost every skirmish we have been successful, as might be readily inferred when we consider that almost all of the above battles were fought successfully by our troops with the rebels acting on the defensive behind works of various kinds, while in skirmishes we we meet them in 'fair fight.'

We are too prone to look for nothing but victories, and consequently, unlike the rebels, we magnify every defeat."

THE INVENTOR OF THE CODE OF ARMY SIGNALS.—In a detailed description of the Burnside Expedition, which was given in the TIMES on Wednesday, a reference was made to the great practical value of the code of signals in use by the army, and the invention was credited to Capt. MYERS, of a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. This attribution we have since found reason to believe incorrect. It was Mr. FREDERICK P. BARNARD, formerly of Albany, who, after years of painful study, elaborated this very ingenious method by which intercourse, literal in accuracy, can be carried on at great distances, not only by signs visible day and night, but by sounds where the communicating parties are separated by intervening objects, or a fog. Mr. BARNARD bears with him vouchers and affidavits of leading citizens of the State, attesting the merit and originality of the invention. It is due to him not only that he should have the praise his ingenuity deserves, but that a more substantial return should be made for his services.

## IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

**A Congratulatory Resolution on the Recent Successes—A Startling Development of Corruption—Private and Confidential Circular—Money for the Repeal of the Insolvent Laws—The Laws of the Court of General Sessions—The State Agricultural Society, &c.**

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

Under a suspension of the regular order of business, Mr. PRYNE obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution of congratulation upon the recent victories of the National arms, expressing thanks to the officers and soldiers gaining them, and pledging the undivided support of New-York to the General Government in putting down the rebellion and reëstablishing its authority. The universal grin of satisfaction which the good news of yesterday raised on all countenances has hardly yet subsided, and this resolution is another very good index of the inward gratification still prevailing.

Two or three bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, and then that order of business was suspended, and Mr. STETSON offered a resolution conferring additional powers upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate charges of corruption in regard to the present Legislature and that of 1861. The debate elicited by this resolution was rather rich in its developments, taking as it did a wide range. Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, moved to extend the provisions of the resolution to the Legislature of 1860. This amendment was lost under the pressure of the previous question, thus cutting off all subsequent amendments to the original resolution. This was opposed on the ground that the resolution did not sufficiently indicate the channel through which charges must be brought before the Committee. The resolution, however, was passed with only ten dissenting votes. In the course of the debate the following papers were submitted to the attention of the House by Mr. DREW, of Westchester. He said that he had received them from one of his constituents, who had in turn, received them from an anonymous source, and had sent them to him to apprise him of what was going on. He said also that he considered the circular a libel upon the gentlemen named in it, and desired an investigation for their sake, as well as to clear the character of the Legislature. The following are the documents—first, the letter; secondly, the plan of operations proposed; and, third, the petition inclosed for circulation. I send the original printed documents, so that I make no statement which they do not themselves declare:

ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: At the approaching session of the Legislature, it is proposed to make an effort to have a complete change made in the Insolvency laws of this State.

As they now stand, a discharge from liability under the law is almost impossible; and it is proposed so to change the law that an honest, but unfortunate debtor, may be discharged fully on the surrender of his property to his creditors.

Of course no discharge under our State law could operate against foreign creditors, unless such creditors should elect to come in under the law; but it is intended that the law shall be so framed as to make that their interest. You know how much need there is of some such law, and you will probably agree in the opinion that the time is propitious for its passage. It cannot, however, be accomplished without money, and the men to furnish that are those who are to be benefited thereby.

The inclosed will show you the plan of action proposed. Of course your action, to be effective, must be prompt and confidential.

You will please have the within petition signed as numerously and as strongly as possible, and forward them to CHARLES R. LEE, Albany, N. Y., associate counsel for the bill.

It is proposed

1. To repeal existing laws of Assignment and Insolvency.

2. To introduce a bill now being prepared by counsel which will provide for the prompt discharge of every debtor who makes a full surrender of all his assets for the benefit of creditors without preference.

3. To make it optional with creditors to close the estate through the court, or by the debtor, under the inspection of two or more creditors chosen by them; thus insuring economy in avoiding law costs.

4. To make an equitable allowance to the honest debtor, in proportion to the per centage paid by his estate.

It is proposed to have this bill introduced and passed as soon as possible, so as to afford immediate relief to the debtor.

*[Confidential.]*

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

The cost to be defrayed by subscriptions of not less than $10 each from all parties favorable to the passage of such a law.

The party to whom this is sent, to be empowered to collect subscriptions in his own neighborhood, and to remit the same, less twenty per cent. for his trouble, to Hon. ELI PERRY, Ex-Mayor of Albany, Treasurer, with a list of names and addresses of the subscribers, to each of whom the Treasurer will send his receipt.

For the good faith of this proposition, refer to Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Albany; John D. LIVINGSTON, Esq., Albany; Hon. A. D. ROBINSON, Albany, and to Messrs. MCKILLOP & Co., New-York City.

*[Copy of Petition.]*

*To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:*

We, the undersigned, citizens of the County of ——, respectfully and earnestly ask that your honorable body, at its present session, will pass a liberal and efficient Bankrupt or Insolvent law which will enable the honest but unfortunate business man to be discharged from all liabilities upon surrendering his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Upon the strength of these documents and of certain comments made upon this subject in the *Herald* correspondence, Mr. PRICE moved the reference of this whole matter to the Committee, for investigation. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved as an amendment, that no charge be investigated unless first made upon the floor of the House by a member, or before the Committee by some other person upon oath. The amendment was lost and the original resolution passed with only fifteen "nays."

The debate upon this subject consumed the time of the House until the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate the following bill was taken from the General Orders, under a suspension of the rules, and passed, upon a third reading:

SECTION 1. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, is hereby empowered to extend any of its terms, and to make adjournment of the said Court within its discretion, by any order or orders to said effect duly entered in its minutes.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill does not bear upon its face evidence of the importance of its speedy passage under a suspension of the regular rules. Perhaps your City lawyers would like to know of its passage thus, and can satisfy themselves that it was especially desirable. Mr. BELL called up the resolutions from the Finance Committee, which I sent down yesterday. They were amended so as to compel the Commission proposed in them to report by the 25th of March, and so passed. The resolution to adjourn over from the 20th to the 26th inst., was lost by a vote of 15 to 13. Nothing else of special interest was transacted in this body.

The proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, in the Assembly Chamber, were of much interest to the agricultural community. The Secretary read a paper from Dr. FITCH, discussing the character and habits of the wheat *avis*, the *army worm* and the *midge*. In regard to the "avis," he showed that it was wonderfully prolific, a single insect producing, in a very few days, over two million of similar insects, and the increase constantly progressing in a geometrical ratio; that this insect still infests the growing grain, and that it is probable that they will prove a scourge upon all kinds of grain again during the coming summer. The most valuable facts elicited in regard to the "midge," are that an omission to grow wheat for several years, in a particular section, is no guarantee against it, for it is not dependent upon the wheat plant for its existence, but in dry seasons takes refuge in the damp vegetation of low lands, and that, when the latter part of June is dry and hot, the midge does not cause much trouble, while, when the contrary is true, it is most destructive. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL read extracts from a long and interesting paper upon "Sheep Culture," giving a compendious history of the introduction into this country of merino sheep, their characteristics, and the success attending the efforts to render their introduction general. The paper, which is a long one, and crammed with valuable statistical information, will be published with the proceedings of the Society. H.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Providing for the examination of the accounts of the Canal Department and State Treasurer.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to trial by Juries.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to hawkers and peddlers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BELL—Levying tolls on freight passing over the Central, Erie, Oswego and Syracuse Railroads.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY the bill relative to the Court of General Sessions in the City of New-York was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. BELL called up the resolution to appoint a Commission to revise the assessment and tax laws of the State.

An amendment was made requiring the Commissioners to report in whole or part by the 25th day of March next.

After considerable debate the resolutions, as amended, were adopted—Yeas, 22, to Nays, 4.

The resolution to adjourn over from the 20th to the 26th inst. was lost—Yeas, 13, to Nays, 15.

Mr. LOW introduced a bill relative to the public health in the Metropolitan Police District.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill for the construction of a pier on the south side of Pier No. 1.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13.

After reading the journal, Mr. PRYNE, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That if the Senate concur, we hail the news of the recent victories of the National arms at Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, and other points along the lines of the Grand Army of the Union, with emotions of patriotic rejoicing, and that we hereby express the heartfelt thanks of a grateful State to the brave officers and soldiers who have covered themselves with glory by their heroic achievements, and to the War Department for the renewed evidence of vigor displayed in the conduct of the war, and that we pledge the Government of the United States the undivided support of the people of this State.

The resolution being concurrent was laid over for one day.

Mr. STETSON, on a question of privilege, stated that the Committee on Privileges and Elections found embarrassment in obtaining answers to questions in consequence of a supposed limitation of their power. He offered a resolution extending the power of the Committee to investigate any matters of corruption in this or the last Legislature.

Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, moved to amend by inserting "or the Legislature of 1860."

Mr. TRACY did not believe the present Legislature were going to whiten their own character, by blackening that of their predecessors; he thought they had better attend to their own record made from day to day.

Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, drew attention to the article in the *Herald*, of Wednesday, charging that money was being raised to carry certain measures through the present Legislature. He hoped that would be investigated by the Committee.

Mr. DREW read a circular which had been sent, marked "confidential," to a prominent citizen of Westchester, which stated that it was contemplated this session to repeal the existing law in regard to assignments and insolvency and to pass a new law for the immediate relief of debtors. That this could not be accomplished without money, and that the men to furnish it are those benefited by the law proposed. The costs to be defrayed by subscriptions of not less than ten dollars each, from parties favorable to the law. The party to whom the circular is sent is empowered to collect subscriptions in his own neighborhood, and remit the same, less twenty per cent., to the Hon. ELI S. PERRY, Albany, Treasurer, with list of subscribers, to whom the Treasurer will send receipts. References given: Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Jno. D. LIVINGSTON, Hon. A. D. ROBINSON, Albany, and Messrs. MCKILLOP & Co., New-York.

Mr. CHARLES R. LEE, of Albany, is named as associate counsel for the bill.

The reading of the circular caused considerable excitement.

Mr. TRACY, of Tioga, opposed the amendment and the original resolution.

Mr. WHEELER spoke strongly in favor of the resolution, declaring that the public will regard opposition to it as a desire to make out a faced show, but in reality to deprive the Committee of all effective power to expose corruption. He urged his amendment on the House.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD opposed the resolution in its present shape, and moved that no charges be examined by the Committee unless made under oath.

Mr. SMITH urged a full investigation into the doings of the Legislature of 1860, as one attacked by the New-York papers, and unjustly branded as corrupt. He (Mr. SMITH) courted a full examination, so as to vindicate himself from the slander.

The previous question was ordered, and the amendment to extend the examination of the doings of the Legislature of 1860 was lost.

Mr. STETSON's resolution to extend the power of the Committee unlimitedly was adopted.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD offered a resolution restricting the investigation of the Committee to charges made under oath, or openly on the floor.

The Speaker ruled this out of order.

Mr. PIERCE, as a privileged question, moved that the Committee have power to investigate the matter involved in the circular respecting the insolvent law.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD again moved his amendment as an addition to the resolution.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. PIERCE's resolution adopted.

### The Spring-street Railroad Case.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The hearing in the Spring-street Railroad case, before the Committee, is set down for Monday afternoon.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand gala matinée at the Academy on Saturday next, when FLOTOW's opera of "Martha" will be given, with Miss KELLOGG, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, and the other leading artists of Mr. GRAU's troupe in the principal characters. Seats can be secured without extra charge.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his third concert this evening, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Miss HINCKLEY, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor MANCUSI, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, and Mr. MAX MARETZEK, (Conductor.)

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK has celebrated the week by producing a couple of comedies, well esteemed by the public, and affording in themselves an excellent contrast in the way of style. It would be difficult to find two works more opposite in their character than BOUCICAULT's "Irish Heiress," and Mrs. CENTLIVRE's "Wonder." The first is a thin transcript of modern life, possessing but little color and resembling an engraving, inasmuch as its best effects are produced with acid; the other a gorgeous sample, exhibiting a remarkable knowledge of effect, and evidently worked on a well considered plan, but not remarkable for its adelity to nature. Of the twain, Mrs. CENTLIVRE's production is the most taking with the public, and hence last evening, when it was produced, the house was filled with a fashionable audience.

The uniform excellence of the revivals at Mr. WALLACK's theatre leaves hardly a word to be spoken on the subject of the separate performances. It is always the same story that Mrs. HOEY was excellent in her impersonation, and perfect in her toilet; that Mr. LESTER WALLACK displayed unusual vivacity in one part, and a strong sense of melodramatic effect in the other; that Mr. FISHER was admirable, and completely undemonstrative; that Miss HENRIQUES exhibited anew her pleasing sense of what is modest and natural; that Miss MARY GANNON (last night) proclaimed her immense power as the chambermaid of the New-York stage, and so on. It is hardly worth while repeating a song so familiar to our readers' ears, especially as we have no variations to make on it upon the present occasion. Both pieces were admirably played and finely placed on the stage. The first will be repeated to-night.

THE ENFANTS PERDUS SOIREES.—We are glad to hear that the eminent pianist, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, has volunteered to play in aid of the Concert for this fine corps. He has also promised to write a "Torch-light March" for the occasion.

WINTER GARDEN—BENEFIT OF CUBAS.—This evening, Signora CUBAS will take her first benefit, appearing in three of her national dances—one of Hungary, one of France and one of Spain. That of the latter is, perhaps, the most magnificent dance of the sunniest portion of Spain, Andalusia, and breathes hotly of its warm, fervid climate. The CUBAS will dance it costumed precisely as the lovely Andalusian peasants on festive occasions. Mr. J. S. CLARKE will appear, also, as *Aminadab Sleek*, in the "Serious Family."

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**Important China News—American Vessels Under the British Flag—Rebel Atrocities at Ning-Po.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The ship *Sword Fish* has arrived here, after a passage of thirty-seven days from Hong Kong.

Freights from thence to New-York were at $20 to $24 per ton.

At Foo-Choo the American ship *Surprise* was under the British flag, for New-York, with a large cargo of East India goods.

A prominent American merchant, residing in China, had placed his ships under the protection of the British flag.

At Hong Kong purchases of tea for the United States continued at improving rates, but scarcity of tonnage prevented shipments.

The Hong Kong papers are filled with accounts of the rebel atrocities after their capture of Ning Po, which took place on the 9th of December, and which they followed up by sacking, burning and murdering.

The French Admiral and the British and American Consuls had authorized the breaking up of the Customs Establishment at Ning Po, causing all the duties collected by the mercenaries subsequent to the 9th of December to be returned.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* had been condemned at Hong Kong, her timbers being rotten.

Both Houses of the Legislature have unanimously passed resolutions protesting against the discontinuance of the overland mail, and advocating the restoration of the Pony Express, and sending printed mail matter by sea.

### Arrivals in the City.

Rev. Dr. Cahill, of Ireland; J. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut; W. W. Dodd, of Cincinnati, and L. L. Day, of Peoria, Ill., are at the Astor House.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, State Attorney-General; T. Magouin, O. Baker, H. O. Daggett, and G. S. Danforth, of Boston; B. B. Graham, of St. Louis; P. A. Washburn, Jr., of Providence; Newton St. John, of Canada; E. Worthington, of Maryland, and W. A. Russell, from Cuba, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Arthur Lawrence, Arthur Amory and Robert Amory, of Boston; Thomas Kennedy, of Scotland; and T. Leonard, of Greenfield, are at the Brevoort House.

S. Porges, of Vienna; D. Baird and J. W. Finlay, of Newfoundland; N. G. Upham, of New-Hampshire; C. W. Beatty, of Baltimore; A. Leetch and M. W. Ware, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

L. de Escorlaza, of New-York, and Mrs. Benton and Mrs. L. Welles, of Havana, are at the Everett House.

A. Howard, of Montreal, and D. Tappan, of Michigan, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 774, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES—The Victory on Roanoke Island—Napoleon III on the American Question—Prospects of Intervention—Loyalty in the Slave States—The Case of Gen. STONE, &c. &c.

III.—THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY—Full Details from Our Special Correspondent—The Land and Naval Forces in the Expedition—The Preliminary Gunboat Reconnoissance—Desperate Nature of the Engagement—Importance of the Victory—List of Casualties among the National Forces.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS.—The *Tuscania* off Cape Race—The United States Steamer *Tuscarora* ordered out of Southampton Waters—The *Nashville* Permitted to Remain—The Cruise of the *Sumter*—Our London and Paris Correspondence—Prospects of Intervention in America—Mr. Seward's Late Dispatches—Napoleon III on the American Question—Tone of the French Press—The Journals of Madrid on the War.

V.—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—The First Blow Struck by the Combined Land and Naval Forces—Capture of Roanoke Island after Three Days' Fighting—Commodore Lynch's Mosquito Fleet Demolished—Two of his Gunboats Captured, and the rest Sunk and Scattered—The National Flag Flying over the Confederate Batteries—The People of Norfolk and Portsmouth Panic-stricken.

VI.—OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.—Flag-Officer Foote's Report of the Battle of Fort Henry—The Advance of the National Gunboats into Alabama—Six Rebel Steamers Burned and Three Captured—Quantities of Military Stores Seized—The National Forces Everywhere Received with Joy—Enthusiastic Exhibition of Loyalty to the Government.

VII.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—Another *Herald* Correspondent in Trouble—Arrest and Imprisonment of the Chevalier Wikoff for Contempt of the House—Communication with Swift Steamers between Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, &c.—Satisfactory Nature of the Foreign Advices.

VIII.—NEWS FROM ALBANY.—The Proceedings of the State Legislature.

IX.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

X.—A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

XI.—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.


**Colds, Influenza.**

The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges, let the Influenza, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

**At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,**

(Between 11th and 12th sts.)

A very cheap and desirable

BALMORAL BOOT for.....$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$5 00

**Miller & Co.'s, No. 387 Canal-st.**—Ladies' Balmorals, $2 and $2 50; Misses', $1 50 and $1 75; Children's, $1 12 and $1 37. Also, White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slips, for balls and parties, at

MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st

**Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.**—Black or brown. Best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

**Natrona Spirits.**

A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Rushton's Walnut Candy**—A new and wholesome confection, at RUSHTON'S new drug-store, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st., branch of 10 Astor House.


### MARRIED.

HEINZE—LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, OTTO HEINZE to LIDA M., daughter of E. Lacey, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SANDERSON—INGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Flagg, Mr. SPENCER SANDERSON, of New-York, and Miss MARY INGHAM, daughter of James Ingham, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LENT—REQUA.—In Croton, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. W. C. Van Gasbeck, Capt. N. B. LENT to CLARA M., daughter of Capt. Barnet Requa, all of Croton.

CORNELL—HADFIELD.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. William Shelton, D. D., S. DOUGLAS CORNELL to LYDIA, only daughter of Robert Hadfield, Esq., all of Buffalo.

### DIED.

SHIELDS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Samuel Shields, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 183 Eldridge-st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, VICTOR W. JOHNSON, youngest son of the late David Johnson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, from No. 88 West Houston-st.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, SARAH, daughter of Robert and Margaret Bennett, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, at the corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

TILLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, of apoplexy, JOHN TILLEY, aged 53 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Suffolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CARTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 13, WARREN CARTER, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Madison-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN HOUTEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 13, SARAH, wife of Anthony B. Van Houten, aged 26 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 9th-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken on Saturday morning to White Plains, for interment.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH SAMPSON TOWNSEND, in the 37th year of his age.

SMYTH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, JOHN SMYTH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, North 7th-st., three doors from 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, HARRIET E. VANDERHOOF, wife of Charles S. Wilson, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Hanson-place Baptist Church. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BOGARDUS.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Rev. WILLIAM R. BOGARDUS, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the R. D. Church of Aquanchanonk, N. J., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Erie Railroad, at 10, 11 and 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains returning leave Passaic at 3 13 P. M., and Passaic Bridge at 4:24 P. M.

DUKMAN.—In Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., at the residence of her father, on Friday morning, Feb. 7, Mrs. MATTIE PELTON DUKMAN, daughter of Hon. Edwin A. Pelton, formerly of Portland, Conn., aged 29 years.

☞ Middletown and Hartford papers please copy.

PEASE.—At Warehouse Point, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 7, RICHARD HENRY PEASE, son of Henry Pease, Jr., of Warehouse Point, Conn., and grandson of Hon. Walter Booth, of Meriden, in the 12th year of his age.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
**KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 73.—Feb. 13, 1862.
16, 36, 60, 12, 71, 18, 62, 30, 50, 33, 64, 3, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 74.—Feb. 13, 1862.
37, 44, 58, 55, 59, 47, 17, 66, 41, 14, 56, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

**THE LOTTERIES.**—J. A. MORRIS & CO. continue to draw [illegible], and it is reported that they intend to do so until prohibited by legal process. They tendered the January installment to the State Treasurer, which that officer declined to accept, and they contend that so long as they are ready to perform their part of the contract, the State has no right to disregard its part. The matter will doubtless be brought before the legal authorities in a short time, when, it is said, if the case is decided adversely to the grantee, Morris & Co. will take an appeal, and carry it up through the proper channels to the Supreme Court of the United States, preferring the fleecing of lawyers to the attempt to bribe legislators.—*From the Delaware Republican, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 6, 1862.*

**WIGS AND TOUPEES.**

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

**JOHN HOOPER & CO.,**
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building

J. H & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

**FOR SALE, COMPLETE,** THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

**FAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS,**
A CLEAN, WHITE AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION.
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
AND
HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE.
There is nothing equal to it.
It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations.
Sold at 25 cents a bottle by all the principal retail druggists.
Wholesale Agents, KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st.; DIXON, FRASER & HALLET, No. 149 Chambers-st.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash.
Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. F. FAY, Chemist, New-York City, will receive attention.

**VALENTINE SEASON, 1862.**
STRONG'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.
NOW READY.
Don't forget your soldier lover; keep their courage up with a rousing Valentine.
ALL PRICES.
SIX CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
STRONG'S
VALENTINE DEPOT,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

**KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.**
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

**UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS**
Will find No. 7 Astor-place very convenient to leave their advertisements for any of the daily papers, at office prices.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and

### Alfred B. Street.

The following notice of our popular poet is translated by Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN from the recent Dutch work entitled *De Kerk, School en Wetenschap in de Vereenigde Staten Van Noord-Amerika*," by D. BUDDINGH, a distinguished scholar and antiquarian of the Netherlands:

"We here pass by the poets James G. Percival, J. G. C. Brainard, John Pierpont, Willis, Ralph W. Emerson and others, in order to make closer acquaintance with the poets ALFRED B. STREET and HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, already named above by us as the Minstrel of the Night. * * * * *

Among the descriptive poets of nature we must here also again mention ALFRED B. STREET, of Albany. His father, Gen. RANDALL S. STREET, born in New-Haven, Conn., where the ancestor, NICHOLAS STREET, was a preacher in 1639, lived in the village of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where ALFRED first saw the light. Here, also, he received his first academical education, and repaired afterward with his father's family to the pleasant village of Monticello, where he lived until 1839, when, as a student-at-law, he took up his residence at Albany. There, in 1841, he married ELIZABETH WEED.

The picturesque beauties of Nature which surrounded him as well at Poughkeepsie as especially at Monticello, had already opened his mind to her sweet influence, and stamped him as a poet. Two poems, 'March,' and 'A Winter Noon,' published in the New-York *Evening Post*, edited by WM. C. BRYANT, already gave evidence, in the eleventh year of his age, of his poetic tendencies. After this, various poems of his, recited before different Societies, as at Geneva and elsewhere, appeared in annuals and periodicals. His reputation as a poet even extended to England, when he, in 1846, published a volume in large octavo in New-York, in which were 'The Lost Hunter,' and his wood-picture, 'The Gray Forest Eagle,' surpassing his description of the Seasons, (which remind us of THOMPSON,) and his Indian Legends.

To this last class belongs an extended poem, entitled, 'Frontenac.' This poem, the scene of which is laid in 1696, consists of ten cantos, with notes.

STREET's great merit as a poet consists in his rare gift of nature-painting. * * His delineations of American scenes are full of gusto and freshness, occasionally somewhat too wild and diffuse, but yet always true to Nature.' Wherefore TUCKERMAN calls him a 'true Flemish painter.' And he adds, 'When we read him, the wild flowers peering from the brown leaves, the low drum of the partridge, the murmuring of the waters, the flickering of the Autumn light, the glitter of the frozen snow, the cry of the panther, the howling of the wind, the warbling of the birds, the fragrance of the pine boughs, all are conjured up before our imagination. In a foreign country his poems would at once transport us back to our native land."

Passing by the earlier poem, 'American Forest Spring,' we select, as an instance of his nature-painting, his 'Forest Walk,' also published by BRYANT, and on which the critic above quoted appears particularly to have had his eye.

[Here follows the poem, which we omit.]

We have not space here for any other than this poem of STREET, whose love for Nature made him her original and striking delineator."

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonia | Southampton | New-York | Feb. 1 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | Feb. 1 |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | New-York | Feb. 5 |
| Norwegian | Liverpool | Portland | Feb. 8 |
| Canada | Liverpool | Boston | Feb. 8 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | Feb. 12 |
| Bohemian | Liverpool | Portland | Feb. 13 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | New-York | Feb. 15 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | Feb. 19 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Feb. 22 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | Feb 26 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | Mar 12 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baltimore | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 15 |
| Hansa | New-York | Bremen | Feb. 15 |
| Nova Scotian | Portland | Liverpool | Feb. 15 |
| America | Boston | Liverpool | Feb. 19 |
| Edinburgh | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 22 |
| Jura | Portland | Liverpool | Feb. 22 |
| United Kingdom | New-York | Glasgow | Feb. 25 |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 26 |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | Mch. 1 |
| Norwegian | Portland | Liverpool | Mch. 5 |
| Canada | Boston | Liverpool | Mch. 5 |
| City of New-York | New-York | Liverpool | Mch. 8 |

### Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Hansa*, will close at the New-York Post office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of MARYAN TIERNEY, by her daughter, FANNY TIERNEY, who resides with J. Hanley, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

PETE—GET THE CAUCASIAN THIS WEEK, AND read the story about Jenkins in the Custom-house, or Barney leave the girls alone.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY POSSESSING REFINEMENT, educa tion, social position, wealth and loveable qualities, can ascertain by corresponding with CELEBS, Station B, that a gentleman of undoubted respectability and real merit is sincerely seeking a wife.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 1 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FROM ABOUT the first of April or May to the first of December next, board for a family of four persons, within 100 or 150 miles of New-York, and convenient to a railroad station. A country hotel would be preferred. A line addressed to HARMON, New-York Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will meet with attention.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING NEAR 5th-av., on Murray Hill, wish to board, educate and take the entire care of a family of children, of liberal means, or let, with a private table, the entire second floor of an elegant first-class house. For terms, &c., address Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY desires an entire second floor, with board. Location must be desirable—west side of the City, above 14th-st., and below 30th. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Best references required. Address KISSAM, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location vicinity of Oxford-st. Address, with real name, stating terms, HOME, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private); good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A SMALL dwelling-house on the west side of the City, between Bleecker and 42d sts and 6th and 10th avs. Rent not to exceed $300 to $350 per annum. References undoubted. Address ERSKINE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ready to move into immediately, until the first of May, located between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 36th sts. Price $80 to $100 per month. Address J. H. W., Fifth-avenue Hotel, for two days.

ROOMS WANTED—BETWEEN 26TH AND 33D sts., in the vicinity of Broadway, by a lady. The first or second floor. Address S. W. T., Box No. 2,425 Post-office, stating terms and location. References exchanged.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 1ST INST., A lady's BRACELET, a flat chased band, white going from No. 254 Madison-st. to Pier No. 18, Staten Island Ferry. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 254 Madison-st.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, ON PARK-ROW, a large sized young shepherd dog. The owner may have him on proof of property and payment of expenses, at No. 49 Beekman-st.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

USE
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREEN CORN,
IN CANS,
TAKE NO OTHER KIND,
as large quantities of inferior Corn is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. See that you get the right kind.

## BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE, CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c. (by mail 69c.) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RE spectable girl a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best of City references from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A superior young woman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly; is kind and obliging; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a most respectable and intelligent girl, as thorough waitress and chambermaid, having been accustomed to serve in some of the first families in New-York, and can produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references given. Call at No. 245 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., Room No. 12.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups, and entrees of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of reference from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking, poultry and game, and all kinds of soups and jellies; would be willing to go in a small family and assist in the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address to No. 107 East-13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE spectable young woman; is a good cook, first-rate baker and understands all kinds of dessert, if required. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 52 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, meats, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given as to character, &c. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is also a good washer and ironer; best of City references given. Apply at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands meats, pastries, jellies, &c. The best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at 294 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or first-class boarding-house; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 37 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No 188 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do part of washing; has lived three years in her last place; the best of reference given; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 201 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook; good City references from last place, No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, experienced girl, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style, fluting and mangling; is not afraid of a large wash. Gives excellent City reference, as she is fully competent. Wages $6 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress; a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., Between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as general housemaid; first-class reference from her present mistress, who only parts with her in consequence of giving up house. Apply to her employer, at No. 96 West 26th-st.

AS BOARDING-HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a neat and tidy girl, to do general housework; can cook, bake, wash and iron first-rate; can milk and make butter; is willing to make herself generally useful; has over three years' country reference. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INdustrious young woman wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate housework; has a year and a half reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; gentlemen's washing carefully done and on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 146 State-st., Brooklyn, second door from Boerum-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer; is very kind to and fond of children; has good reference from her last place. Call, for four days, at No. 57 West 19th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged woman, assurance; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is trustworthy in every respect; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RE spectable Protestant German young woman desires a situation as nurse in city or country (prefers the latter); can take charge of an infant from its birth, and be trusted with a bottle; no objection to do some chamberwork; best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 35th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO went out by the day, being out of employment, wishes to engage in a private family for the two coming months; wages no object; wants a home; had fifteen years' practice making family clothing; has the best of City reference for ability and character. Apply at No. 210 7th-av., over the store, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, to go out to work in a family; has her own Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; will go out by the month. Apply at No. 593 2d-av., corner 36th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $7 per month; City or country. Call, or address, at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROughly understands her business wants a situation as waitress in a small private family, or a respectable private boarding-house. Can be seen till suited at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs; good reference given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; is fully competent; no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; wages $7. Call at No. 124 East 21st-st., for two days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old-established institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American, and Protestant women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Small girls for good homes.

### MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable man in the above capacity; first-class City reference. Address B. B. B., No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Can be heard of for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references; no objections to City or country. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed to J. M., No. 30 Broadway, Office of the Greenwood Cemetery, will receive strict attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note to S. Y., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 80 4th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who understands his business; has had much experience; is a good and careful driver; would take a groom's place; will be willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address T. B., at Mr. Walters' saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good City and country reference; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. D., Station D, Post-office, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman would like to meet with a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a single young man, as coachman and groom and plain gardener; no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thoroughly competent farmer, wishes a situation; is married—no incumbrance. Call on or address D. McMILLAN, at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—WANTed, a situation, by an active and industrious man of strictly temperate habits, as farmer and useful man; understands the care and treatment of horses and stock of all kinds; is an American; wife will attend the dairy if needed; the best of reference given. Address to J. C. PROSE, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man who has been brought up to the profession in Europe, and has had fifteen years' practice in this country; understands the management of greenhouse, hothouse and grapery, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, the soil and situation adapted to their growth; also, the ornamental planting of trees, &c., &c.; testimonials and references will be found satisfactory, from gentlemen in this vicinity, for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. E., Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands the culture and management of the forcing of grapes, likewise the culture of stove and green-house plants; also, kitchen, fruit and flower garden, together with all the other branches of the business. Address, for four days, CALLADON, at Mr. A. Reid's, Seedsman and Florist, No. 807 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to get a situation for a first-class gardener; one of the most competent; has had long experience in growing grapes, hot-house and green-house plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; also, the tasteefully laying out and beautifying of grounds; is a respectable, steady, industrious man, with a nice small family. Terms moderate. Address FLORIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, till suited.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man with a small family; understands every branch of gardening, vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, out-door grapes and forcing grapery, &c., &c., &c. Best of City references given. Address T. K., care of Eugene A. Baumann, landscape gardener, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, active man, single; understands the management of hot-houses and green-houses, kitchen gardens and flower gardens, painting and glazing his frames; has good references from the gentlemen he lived with. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for C. N., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a single man, a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. A note addressed to J. Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, or to A. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st., will meet with prompt attention.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, wants a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. A note addressed GARDENER, at A. Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, or A. Smith's, 71 Liberty-st., will meet prompt attention.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A GENERAL BUSIness man, who is competent to do anything that a first-class gardener can do, wishes to meet an employer. His wife can act as cook, laundress or dairywoman, if required. References from some of the finest places in this country. Address K. N. I., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener or farmer, by an Englishman, to take the whole charge of a gentleman's estate; understands the whole routine of gardening and farming in all its branches; unexceptionable references given. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Reid's, No. 807 Broadway, from 11 till 3 o'clock, or address to letter to CHAS. W. TANNER, No. 5 south-av., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience in the above capacity; the management and treatment of horses thoroughly; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary Surgeon's, No. 26 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for three days; or a letter addressed W. P. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation in the above capacity; is fully competent and understands his business in every respect. Has long and satisfactory reference from the most respectable families in the City. Address or call, P. O. S., No. 10 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN desires a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully competent, and has good City references for sobriety, honesty and capability. Address, for two days, R. F., at J. J. Morris' grocery, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITER-COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO first-class servants, situations, in a gentleman's family; one as man waiter and the other as woman cook; both understand their duties thoroughly and can be well recommended. Call on or address MICHAEL CONKLIN, No. 15 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

HEAD WAITER, PRIVATE WAITER, carver, or night watchman's permanent situation wanted, by a steady man; has the best of references. Address J. A., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of intelligence, industry and good habits; 25 years of age. He is desirous to engage with some well established manufacturer, merchant or tradesman, or to take charge of a printing office. Can give references as to his character, &c. Address W. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A WHOLESALE grocery house—one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents in New-York City. Address, giving name, residence and references, W. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY, OF RE spectable family, for a banking office; must reside at home; salary first year, $50. Address, with name of parents and residence, Box No. 1,898 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who will assist with the washing and ironing, to go in the country. Protestant preferred. Unquestionable references required. Apply at basement door, No. 283 8th-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is active and industrious, and can come well recommended, can hear of a situation by applying to the subscriber at No. 76 Wall-st. W. R. BEEBE.

A VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS valet, to travel with a merchant to France; wages liberal. Call at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waitress to go in the country; Protestant preferred; unquestionable references required. Inquire in basement, No. 283 8th-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a store; one who understands ribbons and millinery goods, dress windows and oversee things generally. Best of references required. Apply between 9 A. M. and 12 M., for two days. WM. RINZEY, No. 253 8th-av.

FARMER AND MARKET-GARDENER wanted, with a full knowledge of his business, on a small place, 16 miles in New-Jersey, can find employment to Nov. 1, at fair wages, by addressing FARMER, for one week, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN A HAT AND straw goods jobbing business. Address Box No. 2,678 Post-office.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussells and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, gilt frame pier mirrors, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, black walnu and oak marble-top buffets, mahogany card tables, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, black walnut and oak bookcases, mahogany chairs, in hair-cloth, black walnut cane-seat chairs, mahogany breakfast tables, oak lounges, in green leather, mahogany office desks, black walnut standing desks, arm and easy chairs, mahogany quartette, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany bedsteads, iron bedsteads, china, crockery and glass wares, iron ware, &c.

## FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a number of excellent farms in Wawarsing, Ulster County, and Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y. They will be sold at low rates. Title good; terms easy. If the purchaser desires, I will agree to buy all the grain he may want to sell for five years, at prices above New-York City market; also the hay for the same time, at fair prices. For particulars, address M. T. MORSS, Woodburn, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM CONTAINING 100 acres of the best land, about 60 acres are now down in good grass; will cut about 100 tons of hay the coming season; situated at Syosset, L. I., half a mile from the depôt; will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

## PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS. L—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, NEAR BERGEN Point, N. J., a substantial new stone house, two-story and attic, with two-story extension, barn, carriage-house, &c., together with three acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, with a water front on New-York Bay of over 250 feet; the place is very healthy and easy of access within less than one hour from New-York. Also, 26½ acres near the above, well located, having a very extensive front on the plank road. Apply to CHAS. E. MILLS, No. 34 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN THE village of Hempstead, Long Island, containing one and a half acres of ground, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and shrubbery, a good new house, containing eleven rooms besides the attic, a barn, and a good well of water by the door. Will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South-6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—TO CLOSE an estate, a country seat of about 14 acres; good building; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, range, stationary wash-tubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, garden, &c., one mile from depôt, in Westchester County, and 17 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of J. T. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A COUNTRY PLACE on the Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, and half a mile from depôt; large house, one and a half acres land, with necessary out-houses, fruit and shade trees in abundance, suitable for a gentleman's country seat or Summer boarding house. Apply to SAMUEL L. POST, No. 1,170 Broadway.

TO LET—IN AUDUBON PARK, FOUR MOST desirable residences on the North River, within five minutes' walk of 152d-st. depôt Hudson River Railroad; plank walk, schools, churches, &c.; calls are made daily for orders for all that housekeepers require. Apply to J. W. AUDUBON, No. 180 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN., NEW house, barn, out-houses, with two to eighteen acres good land; abundant fruit-trees, excellent garden, beautiful location, perfectly healthy, worth $3,500; will be sold for less than $3,000. See representation of place at No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, plano rooms.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT FORT WASHington.—Seven acres, fine buildings, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; all modern improvements. Rent, $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWOstory and basement cottage house, No. 13 East Baltic-st. Contains gas, water, &c., and is admirably adapted for a small family. The neighborhood is quiet and pleasant in every respect; 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. Possession given at any time. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREEstory and basement house No. 61 2d-av., near 11th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st., or WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington sts., Brooklyn; lot 50x125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 24 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 17 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 11 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of the street, and about 250 feet from 5th-av. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, No. 22 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 22x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

A LOT, 21.10 BY 95 FEET, ON TENTH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., together with a very comfortable two-story and attic house, 21.10 by 40 feet. Price low and terms easy. Apply to CHAS. E. MILLS, No. 34 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LEASEHOLD property, on East Broadway, near Market-st., a four-story brick house, 25 by 65 feet; well rented. Terms easy. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to CHAS. E. MILLS, No. 34 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 76 8th-st., north side near 5th-av.; fine house, full size, and in good order. For price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 41, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME, AND SUPERIOR POSITION in some high-toned family or school, by a young lady, (the daughter of a retired naval officer,) accomplished, organist, church singer, letter writer, copyist, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of music, English, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she would accept a more delightful and laborious situation at her former salary, $500. Address Miss LINDSTONE, care of Box No. 110 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New-York.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, OR AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—An English lady of good connections is desirous of an engagement with a family; has lived several years in the best schools in Paris and Germany; her qualifications are English, French, German, music, singing and drawing; has a quick and pleasant method of imparting instruction to her pupils. References are kindly permitted to families of distinction. Address H. H., at Mrs. Hall's, No. 251 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Junior pupils not objected to.

AS TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERman lady, a successful teacher of much experience, desires an engagement for two or three hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the different English branches, together with German, French and music, or either of these separately, on moderate terms. References to present pupils given. Address GERMAN LADY, care of Mr. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

AS A. M. GRADUATE OF MORE THAN seven years' experience, desires a few private or school engagements. He has been principal of various institutions in this State, New-England, and for the last few years has taught in City schools and in families. Terms moderate. Address J. O. N. GODFREY, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR THE City, a lady between 20 and 30 years of age, speaking French with a pure accent, and capable of instructing in music, vocal and instrumental, and in the usual branches of a polite education. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st., on Monday next, from 

# FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

## MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861 | | $3,812,558 50 |
| Received for premiums during the year 1861 | $726,399 46 | |
| Received for Interest during the year 1861 | 224,238 74 | |
| Total Receipts for 1861 | $950,638 20 | |
| Paid claims by death | $243,685 95 | |
| Paid policies surrendered | 117,973 | |
| Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c. | 33,198 51 | |
| Paid commissions to agents | 49,636 84 | |
| Paid physicians' fees | 3,735 55 | |
| Paid annuities | 1,517 00 | |
| Paid Dividends | 204,096 26 | |
| | $653,843 25 | |
| Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862 | | $296,794 95 |
| | | $4,109,353 45 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $95,967 29 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 2,562,461 18 | |
| Premium Notes | 1,294,054 28 | |
| Real Estate | 76,866 43 | |
| Loans on Scrip | 4,921 85 | |
| Premium notes and Cash with Agents | 55,082 42 | |
| | | $4,109,353 45 |

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 $1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,665,589 50
The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861 | | $6,989,856 74 |
| RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| For Premiums and Policy Fees | $1,111,789 12 | |
| For Interest | 481,030 00 | |
| From Agents for sending Balances of Accounts | 912 19 | |
| Total | | $1,593,731 31 |
| | | $8,583,587 05 |
| DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| Paid Claims by Death | $320,400 00 | |
| Paid Additions to same | 30,784 75 | |
| Paid Surrendered Policies | 222,809 32 | |
| Paid Annuities | 11,963 43 | |
| Paid Reductions of Premiums | 978 13 | |
| Paid Profit and Loss | 21,267 21 | |
| Paid Commissions | 47,482 18 | |
| Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c. | 88,135 74 | |
| | | $743,820 76 |
| Net cash assets 1st February, 1862 | | $7,839,766 29 |
| Invested as follows: | | |
| Cash in hand and in Bank | $421,433 82 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 6,536,924 41 | |
| United States Stocks | 783,782 50 | |
| Real Estate | 76,513 24 | |
| Due from Agents | 21,112 32 | |
| | | $7,839,766 29 |
| Add interest accrued, but not yet due | | 90,000 00 |
| Add deferred Premiums (estimated) | | 135,000 00 |
| Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission | | 21,492 48 |
| Gross assets 1st February, 1862 | | $8,086,258 77 |

| | No. of Policies. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| At risk, Feb. 1, 1861 | 12,591 | $37,397,583 |
| Issued during the year | 1,221 | 3,816,325 |
| Total | 13,812 | $41,213,908 |
| Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead | 1,717 | 5,789,899 |
| In force Feb. 1, 1862 | 12,095 | $35,424,009 |
| Of which are: | | |
| For Life | 11,542 | $33,599,009 |
| For Endowment Assurances | 413 | 1,352,000 |
| For short terms | 150 | 473,000 |
| Total | 12,095 | $35,424,009 |
| Increase in net cash assets for the year | | $849,909 55 |
| Decrease in the amount at risk for the year | | $1,973,574 |

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find that three items of the premium account (amounting in all to $183 58) have been received on policies where previous quarters have been, and are now unpaid; and also one item in the Surrendered Policy account, (amounting to one cent,) where the amount differed from that receipted for and from the office valuation; with these exceptions, I believe the foregoing statement to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of survivorship annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| FREDK. S. WINSTON, | WILLIAM H. POPHAM, |
| JOHN V. L. PRUYN, | WILLIAM A. HAINES, |
| WILLIAM MOORE, | EZRA WHEELER, |
| ROBERT H. McCURDY, | M. M. FREEMAN, |
| ISAAC G. PEARSON, | WELLINGTON CLAPP, |
| MARTIN BATES, Jr., | WILLARD FILLMORE, |
| WM. J. BUNKER, | SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, |
| WILLIAM BETTS, | SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, |
| JOHN V. ELVERTON, | DAVID HOADLEY, |
| JOHN WADSWORTH, | HENRY A. SMYTHE, |
| ALFRED EDWARDS, | WILLIAM V. BRADY, |
| ALEX. W. BRADFORD, | W. E. DODGE, |
| JOHN M. STUART, | GEORGE S. COE, |
| GEORGE R. CLARK, | WM. K. STRONG, |
| SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, | NATHANIEL HAYDEN, |
| SAMUEL M. CORNELL, | WM. M. VERMILYE, |
| LUCIUS ROBINSON, | JOHN E. DEVELIN, |
| W. SMITH BROWN, | RICHARD PATRICK. |

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

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TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

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AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

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NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 418 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

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# PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1822,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

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TO NURSERYMEN.—PEAR STOCKS, VERY handsome, first choice, to arrive from France in the early part of March, in cases of ten and twenty thousand, for sale at a very reasonable price, by C. RAOUX, No. 78 Cedar-st., agent for D. Dauvesse, Orleans, France, and John Stewart & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

# DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

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NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent., on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst. upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

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OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

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THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

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OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

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UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

# PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of February, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Stationery, Blank Books and Binding, and for executing printing for the Custom-House establishment at this port, for one year, from the 1st of March next.

The proposals will be separate for each of the following classes, numbered 1 to 4. At price, and one price only, must be specified for each and every article enumerated in the class bid for; the amount of the bids for each article must be accurately extended and the aggregate amount for the class exhibited. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered.

A discrepancy between the price set down and the extension, which would afford the bidder an opportunity of fixing his price after the bids are opened, by electing, as may be his interest, to contract either by the one or the other, will be deemed fatal to the bid.

If more than one bid be offered for account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids will be rejected.

Bids are expected to be made in good faith by the parties intending to furnish the supplies or perform the work; and a transfer of the contract will not be permitted.

All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the very best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

Samples of the various articles of stationery, and of the paper for printing, must accompany the bids. The blank books and binding must be of the best and most substantial kind.

The lowest bidder for either class, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on entering into bonds, with satisfactory surety for the performance thereof, under the forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be executed within five days after the proposals are accepted.

Bids made at nominal prices for some articles, and at higher rates for others, will not be deemed the lowest, although the aggregate footing may be lower than any other; the prices must be uniform, and bear a relative proportion to the known value of the article.

As the quantities in the annexed lists are merely estimates, the right is reserved to order a greater or less supply of all or any of the articles enumerated; and articles not embraced therein, which may be required are to be furnished at the lowest market price; or they may be procured elsewhere.

The articles and work will be ordered from time to time, as they are wanted, and they will be paid for monthly. If any article required be not promptly furnished, or of proper quality, of which the Collector shall be the final judge, he may purchase it, and the contractor is to pay the difference above the contract price.

The proposals to be marked "Proposals for Stationery," or for "Printing," and will indicate the place of business of the bidder. Proposals from other than stationers or printers will not be entertained.

To insure uniformity in the bids, blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CLASS NO. 1.

### STATIONERY, &c.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | per ream. |
| 5 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| 10 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| Additional charge for printed headings to any of above, 1,200 quires | per quire. |
| 20 reams Superfine quarto Post Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled | per ream |
| 40 reams Superfine Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled | do. |
| 20 reams Superfine Note, Owen & Hurlbert, wove or laid, ruled | do. |
| 60 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns, and printed | do. |
| 10 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| 10 reams first quality Quarto Post Paper, printed headings, ruled faint | do. |
| 15 reams first quality Note Paper, ruled faint, printed headings | do. |
| 20 reams Envelope Paper, Medium, smooth, buff, (sized) | do. |
| 20 reams Blotting Paper | do. |
| 20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's Commercial, No. 303 | per gross |
| 20 do. do. Barrell. No. 227 | do. |
| 50 do. do. American, No. 392 | do. |
| 20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's American, No. 351 | per gross |
| 20 do. do. Croton, No. 393 | do. |
| 20 do. do. Double Elastic, No. 604 | do. |
| 50 do. do. Myer Phineas', No. 88 | do. |
| 50 do. do. do. do. | do. |
| 12 do. do. do. No. 338 | do. |
| 12 do. do. do. No. 575 | do. |
| 30 do. No. 124, "A. W. Faber's" Lead Pencils | per gross |
| 10 do. Red Office Tape, Linen, No. 15 | do. |
| 12 do. White do. do. No. 1½ | do. |
| 20 lbs. Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, super | per pound |
| 20 do. best Superfine English Sealing Wax | do. |
| 4 dozen Stephens' Blue Ink, in quarts | per dozen |
| 4 do. do. do. in pints | do. |
| 6 do. Harrison's Black Ink, in quarts | do. |
| 20 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, in quarts | do. |
| 5 do. Walkden's do. do. | do. |
| 40 do. French Carmine, in vials | do. |
| 12 boxes Chinese Stamping Ink | do. |
| 12 do. French do. in Tin Boxes, with cushions, &c., as per sample | per box |
| 6 dozen vermillion Stamping Ink, in vials | do. |
| 12 lbs. Gum Arabic | per dozen |
| 10 do. prepared or native India Rubber, white or black | per pound |
| 3 doz. vials Pounce | do. |
| 4 do. Inkstands, Pewter, with covers | per dozen |
| 6 do. do. Pressed Glass, for Red Ink | do. |
| 12 do. Glass Inkstands, metal tops, large size, as per samples | do. |
| 2 do. Glass Inkstands, Cut Glass, screw tops, (portable) | do. |
| 10 do. Erasers, (Rodgers) | do. |
| 2 do. Desk knives | do. |
| 1 do. Pounce Boxes, ivory or wood | do. |
| 1 do. Ivory Folders, 9 inch | do. |
| 1 do. Satinwood File Folders | do. |
| 1 do. Japanned File Folders | do. |
| 6000 File Boards, white wood, thick, of different widths | per 1,000 |
| 6 dozen Rulers, ebony or other wood, round, flat or octagon | per dozen |
| 20 packs solid-headed Pins | per pack |
| 80 lbs. Twine, linen | per dozen |
| 6 dozen Silk Tapes | per dozen |
| 2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, large size | per dozen |
| 2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, small size | per dozen |
| 12 gross Pen Holders, bone and wood, assorted kinds | per gross |
| 25,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3¼ by 2¾ inch | per 1,000 |
| 5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3¾ by 2¾ inch | do. |
| 5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 10¼ inch | do. |
| 10,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 6½ by 12¾ inch | do. |
| 1 dozen Medium Portfolios, rough sheep | per dozen |
| 24 do. boxes Bond Seals | do. |
| 1 do. Letter Clasps, bronze or gilt, assorted sizes | do. |
| 50 Brass Stamps and Handles, complete, raised letters, 600 letters | per letter |
| 3 dozen Wire Files | per dozen |
| 1 do. Hand Rests, mahogany | do. |
| 96 do. Medium English, 80 lbs. Patent Blotting Sheets, assorted colors | do. |
| Paging 75 Books of various sizes, 500 quires | per quire |
| 3 reams best quality, heavy brown wrapping paper, 22 by 32 inches | per ream |
| 4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, Russia corners, &c., 12 quires | per quire |
| 4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, Russia back and corners, 20 quires | per quire |
| 12 Super-royal quarto books, ½ bound, 200 leaves each, printed head, and ruled to pattern | per book |
| 6 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, with Russia corners, &c., 30 quires | per quire |
| 20 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, ¾ bound, 100 quires | do. |
| 12 Medium, or flat medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 60 quires | do. |
| 10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 3 quires each, ¾ bound, 50 quires | do. |
| 10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires | do. |
| 50 Medium Books, ruled red and faint, 1 quire each, extra ¼ bound, as per sample | per book |
| 20 Demy, or Flat Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 16 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 100 quires | per quire |
| 6 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, 24 quires | do. |
| 10 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires | do. |
| 10 Double Flat Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 3 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, Russia backs and corners, 30 quires | do. |
| 10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia corners, 40 quires | do. |
| 10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, 30 quires | do. |
| 50 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 150 quires | do. |
| 100 Cap Books, ruled, 1 to 2 quires each, ¾ bound, 240 quires | do. |
| 100 Cap Books, ruled, 1 quire each, skiver covered | per book |
| Some of these 18 items above with alphabet cut through. | |
| Additional charge for Printed Headings, to either of the last named 18 items. 500 quires | per quire |
| ¾ Binding 4to Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and Cap Abstracts, flat or folded, 1 to 3 quires | per book |
| ½ Binding and Lettering, 20 Mediums, Demys and Caps, 2 to eight quires | do. |
| Re-lettering 20 Volumes, some two titles | do. |
| Binding Imposts' Books for the month, 1 to 8 quires, ½ bound, 24 vols | do. |
| Binding quarterly Crew Lists, Medium, flat, 6 to 10 quires, ½ bound, 4 vols | do. |
| Binding Quarterly Shipping Articles, Royal, flat, 4 to 6 quires, ¾ bound, 4 vols | do. |
| 4 reams Manifold Writing Paper, faint ruled and bound in books, as per samples, &c. | per ream |
| 10 gross Elastic Bands, as per sample | per gross |

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled | per ream |
| 1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled | do. |
| 2 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled 3 sides | do. |
| 10 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled | do. |
| 10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper | do. |
| 10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine | per lb. |
| 10 pounds Superfine English Sealing Wax | do. |
| 3 dozen Blue ink, best quality, in quarts | per dozen |
| 6 do. Red do. do. in quarts | do. |
| 3 do. French Carmine do. in vials | do. |
| 6 Inkstands, cut glass | do. |
| 1 dozen Water Stamps, ivory handles | each |
| 6 do. Erasers (Rodgers) | per dozen |
| 12 Pen Knives | do. |
| 6 Ivory Rulers, 9 inches | each |
| 1 dozen Rulers, ebony, round, flat or octagon | per dozen |
| 12 packs solid headed Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 | per pack |
| 10 pounds Twine | per lb |
| 12 dozen Pen Holders, slide | per dozen |
| 1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size | do. |
| 500 do. do. medium | per 100 |
| 500 do. do. letter size | do. |
| 500 do. do. note size | do. |
| 3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with calf back and covers | per book |
| 2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers | do. |
| 1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners | do. |
| 1 half-quire Book medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers | do. |
| 500 Quills, superfine | do. |
| 50 Gross Steel Pens, Wayte's, Albata, Windsor Bank, Gillott's American Eagle, Crobon Terry's Office | per gross |
| 10 gross Red Tape, Linen | do. |
| 16 reams Blotting Paper | per ream |
| 1 dozen Sheet Patent Blotters | per dozen |

FOR INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, &c.
ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 75 reams Superfine Flat Cap, or Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | per ream |
| 5 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| 3 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| 2 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| 2 reams Superfine Super-royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| 1 ream Superfine Imperial Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns | do. |
| Additional charge for printed heading to any of the above, 150 quires | per quire |
| 25 reams Fine Foolscap Paper, ruled | per ream |
| 5 do. do. fine ruled | do. |
| 10 do. do. very fine ruled | do. |
| 150 lbs. Superfine English Sealing-wax | per lb. |
| 50 gross Pieces Red Tape, linen, 9 yards to piece, of the best quality, as per sample | per piece |
| 250 gross Metallic Pens, assorted as per samples | per gross |
| 36 do Pen-holders | do. |
| 40 lbs. Twine, linen | do. |
| 2500 one-quire Quarto Books, bound in paper covers, and printed in colors | per lb. |
| 160 large Alphabetical Discharging Books | per 100. |
| 1500 small do do | do. |
| 100 Hand Alphabetical Discharging Books, demy, 8vo | do. |
| 500 small Alphabetical do | do. |
| 50 do. District do | do. |
| 3000 do. Dock Books do | do. |
| 3000 do. Time do | do. |
| 8 two-quire Long Folio Imperial Books, ruled to pattern, half bound, side title, 16 quires | do. |
| 10 reams extra large Wrapping Paper, 36x49 inches | per quire |
| 10 gallons Black ink, best quality | per ream |
| 2 reams Medium Envelope Paper, large | per gallon |
| 12 do. Blotting Paper | per ream |
| 100 gross Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 | do. |
| 12 Weighers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern | per gross |
| 12 Measurers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern | per book |
| 12 Gaugers' do do | per book. |
| 8 Barge Books, per pattern | do. |
| 2 Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled, and indexed to pattern | do. |
| 8 small Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled and indexed to pattern | do. |
| 8 Superficial Measurement Books, for Measurers of Vessels | do. |
| 10 Note Books for Measurers of Vessels | do. |
| 10 Tonnage do do | do. |
| 10 Examination Books for Measurers of Vessels, printed to pattern | do. |

The *samples* of Tape and Pens referred to in the foregoing specification, will be shown to parties wishing to contract, on applying at the Surveyor's Office, Nos. 37 and 39 Pine-st.

CLASS NO. 2.

### STATIONERY, &c., FOR NAVAL OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Cash Books, 6 quires, each, full bound, as per sample | per book. |
| 2 Disbursement do do | do. |
| 2 Journals to do, 6 do do | do. |
| 1 Return of Moneys Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample | do. |
| 1 Payment to Custom-house Officers, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample | do. |
| 1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound as per sample | do. |
| 1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample | do. |
| 1 Treasury Note | do. |
| 1 Blotter | do. |
| 1 Clearance | do. |
| 2 Entrance Books | do. |
| 2 do. do. sl'ed | do. |
| 1 License and Enrollment | do. |
| 1 Register of Vessels | do. |
| 1 do. of Amended Ent's | do. |
| 2 Public Store Books | do. |
| 20 Bonded Goods do | do. |
| 30 Indexes to do 2 | ½ bound, do. |
| 2 Warehouse and Export Books, 15 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Inward Warehouse Bond Books 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Inward Rewarehouse Bond Boo's, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Register of Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Register of Warehouse and Exportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each ¾ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Transit and Export Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Ledgers of Export Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 6 Ledger of Transport Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 12 Warehouse Books, 20 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 12 Indexes to Books, 2 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 2 Letter Books, 8 quires each, full bound, as per sample | do. |
| 1 Monthly Account Book, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 4 Doz. Cap Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 4 Doz. Med. Oct. Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample | do. |
| 2 reams Excess of Unascertained Duties | per ream. |
| 5 do. Cash Sheets | do. |
| 2 do. Receipts of Storage | do. |
| 5 do. Amendment of Entries | do. |
| 25 vols. Ledger of Entries bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each | per vol. |
| 25 vols. Excess of Unascertained Duties, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each | do. |
| 5 reams List Paper, ruled red and faint, assorted | per ream. |
| 5 reams Ruled Letter Paper, best quality | do. |
| 2 do. Plain Letter paper | do. |
| 2 do. Ruled Letter Paper, best quality, Official Headings | do. |
| 2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality, Official Headings | do. |
| 2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality | do. |
| 10 do. Foolscap, best quality, ruled | do. |
| 2 do. Buff Envelope do., ruled red and faint, indexed | do. |
| 5 do. Buff Envelope do., plain | do. |
| 5 do. Blotting Paper, red, white and assorted colors | do. |
| 2 do. 80 pounds Patent Blotting | do. |
| 2 do. Blank Account and Affidavits | do. |
| 2 dozen Manifold Writers, cap size | per doz. |
| 500 Envelopes, white and yellow, largest size, best quality | per 100. |
| 500 Envelopes, white or yellow, medium size, best quality | do. |
| 500 Envelopes, white or yellow, letter size, best quality | do. |
| 500 Envelopes, white or yellow, note size, best quality | do. |
| Printing Indorsements on 1,000 Envelopes | per 1000. |
| 75 Gross Assorted Pens, viz. Bowne & Hasbrouck's Bank Pens. Bainbridge & Brothers Galvanized Pens, No. 247. Myer Phineas' Metallic Pens, Nos. 575, 580, 98 and 338. Gillott's Metallic Pens, Nos. 303, 332, 351 and 417, and Barrel Pens, Nos. 289, 302 and 263 | each. |
| 5 gross Pen-holders, assorted | per gross. |
| 5 do. Lead Pencils, best quality, (Faber's,) Nos. 1, 2, 3 | do. |
| 5 doz. Metallic Inkstands, large | do. |
| 5 do. Glass Inkstands, assorted sizes | per doz. |
| 10 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, quart bottles | each. |
| 5 do. Stevens' Blue Ink do | do. |
| 10 do. Perine, Guyot & Co.'s Carmine Ink, small bottles | do. |
| 200 Quills, best quality | do. |
| 5 pounds Sealing Wax, best quality | per 100. |
| 5 do. Red Wafers | per lb. |
| 10 do. India Rubber | do. |
| 3 gross India Rubber Bands, assorted | per gross. |
| 5 doz. Wafer Boxes | per doz. |
| 2 do. Stamps | do. |
| 1 do. Warehouse Stamps | do. |
| 2 do. Paper Weights, assorted | do. |
| 2 do. do. Clasps, do | do. |
| 2 do. do. Erasers, Rodgers | do. |
| 2 do. Portfolios | do. |
| 2 do. Rulers, Ebony, assorted | do. |
| 2 do. Pounce Boxes | do. |
| 1 do. Congress Penknives, Rodgers' | do. |
| 1 do. Ivory Paper Cutters, assorted, with handles | do. |
| 2 ounces Pounce | do. |
| 2 pounds Twine, best | per oun'e. |
| 2 do Linen Cord, best | per pou'd. |
| 3 doz. jars Mucilage | do. |
| 1 do. Red Stamping Boxes | per doz. |
| 6 bottles Stamping Ink | do. |
| 10 gross Red Linen Tape, 9 yards to piece, of best quality | per bot'e. |
| 5 do. Pasteboard Files | per gross. |
| ¾ Binding 4 volumes of Ledger of Entries, morocco edges | do. |
| ¾ Binding 4 volumes of Cash Sheets | per vol. |
| ¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 1 | do. |
| ¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 2 | do. |
| ¾ Rebinding 24 volu'es of Warehouse Books | do. |
| ¾ Binding 1 volume of Storage Receipts | do. |

CLASS No. 3.

### STATIONERY, &c., FOR APPRAISERS' DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 Reams best Foolscap Paper, blue or white, ruled or plain | per ream. |
| 15 Reams best Letter do. do. | do. |
| 25 Reams best Note do. do. | do. |
| Additional charge for printing heading on any of above items, 65 reams | do. |
| 12 Reams Heavy Manilla Wrapping Paper, 21x33 | do. |
| 2 Reams Pink Blotting Paper | do. |
| 2 Reams Sea-lb. Patent Blotting Paper | do. |
| 20 Reams Cap Blanks, printed and ruled in whole sheets, or cut in ¼, ½ or ¾ sheets | do. |
| 10 Reams Superfine Demy, ruled red and faint, as required, with printed head, and cut to any size required | do. |
| 12 Reams Superfine Flat Cap, ruled red and faint, to various patterns | do. |
| 12 Royal Books, 6 to 12 quires, ruled as required, in Russia bands and extra let. tered, 24 quires | per quire. |
| 12 Cap Indexes for last mentioned item, with printed labels, different forms | per book. |
| 6 Dozen ¼ quire, 8 vo. Cap Mem. Books, sheep covers | per doz. |
| 100 1-quire Cap Books, ruled if required, ¾ bound | per book. |
| 100 Cap Books, 2 to 4 quires, ruled as required, half-bound, 400 quires | per quire. |
| 10 Demy Books, 4 to 10 

# IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

## Passage of the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

## The Legal Tender Clause Retained.

## SECRETARY STANTON OUT AGAIN.

## A Board for the Retirement of Disabled Officers.

## CHEVALIER WIKOFF STILL IN PRISON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

SECRETARY STANTON OUT AGAIN.

Secretary STANTON is better, and was at his office to-day.

THE HEADS OF THE ARMY.

Whatever speculations may be indulged in concerning the sphere of duties of the General-in-Chief it is certain the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and the Secretary of War.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate having made amendments to the United States Note bill, the House will probably consider them to-morrow.

A BOARD TO RETIRE DISABLED OFFICERS.

By direction of the President, a Board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of an act of Congress of August last, will assemble in this city to-morrow. The following officers compose the Board, Gen. ST. GEORGE COOKE, Cols. CRAIG and TAYLOR, Surgeons HOLDEN and SMITH, Capt. J. H. POTTER, Judge Advocate. The following officers have been notified to appear before the Board: Capt. CHURCHILL, Third Artillery; Col. SEDGWELL, Sixth Infantry; Major UNDERWOOD, Eighteenth Infantry; Major AUSTINE, Third Artillery; Capt. SAUNDERS, Third Artillery; Military Storekeeper L. TALIAFERRO, Quartermaster's Department.

AN ORDER FROM MARSHAL LAMON.

The following order has been issued by Marshal LAMON:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1862.

*To Jailor and Guards at the Public Jail in the District of Columbia:*

You will this day release from custody all persons claimed to be held to service or labor, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, who are now in jail, who have been there for the space of thirty days or upward, from their arrest and commitment, and, in future, you will, in regard to persons claimed to service or labor, and not charged with crime or misdemeanor, govern yourself in strict accordance with the order to me as Marshal for the District of Columbia, of date Jan. 25, 1862, from the Honorable Secretary of State. Respectfully,

WARD H. LAMON,
United States Marshal District of Columbia.

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are investigating the conduct of Gen. MONTGOMERY, who has charge of military affairs at Alexandria. Messrs. ODELL and GOOCH were authorized to proceed to that city and examine into the matter. To-day they made their report. It appears that within the last few months some three thousand soldiers have been imprisoned in the famous slave pen of PRICE & Co. The inhuman treatment of our poor soldiers beggars description. The matter has been reported to the Secretary of War.

THE CASE OF CHEVALIER WIKOFF.

Chevalier WIKOFF was before the Judiciary Committee again to-day, but failing to give satisfactory answers, was again remanded to jail, where he still remains. He more than intimated that he got the surreptitious copy of the President's Message from Major WATT, Mrs. LINCOLN's gardener, but his innuendoes were considered mere attempts at evasion. The Committee have summoned WATT to appear before them. They are satisfied that the Chevalier did not get the copy either through the agency of the President or Mrs. LINCOLN. The President was before the Committe, to-day, it is supposed, in reference to this matter.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The President's two children are still dangerously ill from fever.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The General Court-martial is now through with all the business before it, and will be ready to adjourn to-morrow, unless new cases are sent before it.

THE SUTLER BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed to-day to certain amendments to the Senate Sutler bill, the principal of which were, one adding malt liquors to the articles sutlers are prohibited from selling; one giving sutlers a lien on one-sixth of the soldier's pay in the regiment only to which they belong and another providing that sutlers shall be appointed as provided by existing laws.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. RICE will to-morrow introduce into the House a bill reorganizing the Medical Department of the army.

DR. BELL'S BODY.

The remains of Dr. BELL, of Somerville, Brigade Surgeon of HOOKER's Brigade, who died at Budd's Ferry several days ago, were sent North to-day by railroad.

A NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have matured a bill providing for a National Cemetery for soldiers in the District of Columbia.

BRITISH TROOPS IN MAINE.

Gov. WASHBURNE has, in accordance with a request of the Legislature of Maine, transmitted to Secretary SEWARD a certified copy of a resolution of that body, declaring that the letter of the latter to the Governor of that State, in reference to the passage of British troops over the soil of Maine, is entirely satisfactory to the Legislature.

SENATOR SUMNER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Senator SUMNER's resolutions, declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States and now occupied by pretended Governments without constitutional or legal rights, offered Tuesday, were laid upon the table upon his own motion, in order that they might be called up at any time for debate. The vote on that occasion was not, therefore, as some persons suppose, conclusive.

THE BURSTING OF THE SAWYER GUN.

Capt. BOWDISH, U. S. A., Commissary at Newport's News, has received a letter from that point, stating that the bursting of the Sawyer gun at Newport's News recently, was owing to the fact that the shell was not rammed home.

GEN. DENVER TRANSFERRED.

Brig.-Gen. DENVER has arrived. He has been transferred from the Department of Kansas to Western Virginia, where he will have a command under Gen. ROSECRANS.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

A communication to the Vice-President, from the Union Defence Committee of New-York, was read, urging the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, with the "legal tender clause" retained.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to appoint a warden for the jail.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to alter the circuits for the Northern District of New-York.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented the following series of resolutions:

That the Constitution is the fundamental law of the Government.

That the rights of the people are fixed and immutable, and cannot be abrogated by any other power than the Constitution.

That any attempt to abrogate and destroy the rights guaranteed by the Constitution would be inhuman, unjust, and an outrage upon civilization.

That there is no power in the Constitution to abrogate or destroy any rights of the people.

That any rights and privileges suspended by the existence of war, at the end of the war be resumed by the people as if they had not been suspended.

That no State, by any vote of Secession, or any other act, can abrogate her rights or obligations, or the obligations of the United States, to preserve her people in all their rights, and guarantee to them a State Republican Government.

That there can be no confiscation of any property of of loyal citizens, unless for acts declared to be criminal.

That it is the duty of the United States to suppress the rebellion; to carry the "sword" in one hand, and the "olive branch" in the other, and to restore the States as they were before the war.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the cultivation of cotton on the lands now in possession of the United States.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the bill to fix the number of representives in the House was taken up.

The bill fixes the number at two hundred and thirty-nine.

A message was received from the House, saying that it disagreed with the Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) a Conference Committee was appointed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought it was better not to alter the number of members in the House. The number had been fixed once and it was better not to alter it.

After further discussion, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Treasury Note bill was taken up.

The question was on Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment to make the bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the United States, which amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the notes a "legal tender for private debts."

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was opposed to the amendment, and if it was adopted, he should vote against the bill. He considered that it would be unjust, wickedly unjust, to place all this money in the hands of the soldiers and employes of the Government, forcing them to take it, and then not to protect it after it was in their hands. The people of Massachusetts were in favor of the bill as it stands with great unanimity, and he believed that no bill, except a bill for taxation, would be received with so much joy as this bill with the legal tender. He (WILSON) thought the arguments of the Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN,) and the Senator from Vermont (COLLAMER,) were rather against the issuing of the notes at all than against the legal tender. If we do not make these notes a legal tender, we shall have every curb-stone broker depreciating the notes, and the soldiers and sailors will be compelled to submit to all sorts of shaves by the brokers. We ought to show the country that we are determined to protect the credit of the country, and carry it safely through. The merchants, generally, favor the making of these notes a legal tender, and by making them so the families of soldiers, when the little pittance comes from the field, can get full value for them. He had received a letter from nine merchants, representing forty millions of dollars of capital, who favor making the notes a legal tender, and they say they do not know a merchant in the City of Boston who is not in favor of it.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) modified his amendment so as to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for debts of the United States, or any kind of debts, including the amendment of the Committee providing that all the interest be paid in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) believed that there was a necessity for making these notes a legal tender. Every organ of financial opinion in the country agrees that it is indispensable. Everybody, from the Secretary of the Treasury through all the bankers and most of the merchants of the country, agree that it is necessary. The Chambers of Commerce of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, agree that it is necessary. We have to pay before the first day of July three hundred and three millions, two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and of this sum one hundred millions is now due this day. How are we going to get this amount? That is a question hardly necessary. We cannot pay our debts in coin, for there is not enough of it in circulation since the banks suspended. The banks cannot let us have any more money, for we have already taken more than their capital in loads. Capitalists cannot buy the bonds of the Government, for they cannot get the coin to do so, which is the only thing the Government can receive. If the bonds of the Government were now thrown on the market of the world they would depreciate to sixty cents on the dollar, according to the opinion of all financiers, because there is no money to pay the bonds. Then, how are we going to pay the soldiers, and the contractors who feed the armies? There is no other way than to give them notes which are as near money as possible. He (SHERMAN) contended that it was perfectly constitutional to issue these notes. The history of the Government settled this question. It had issued bills of credit in the war with Mexico and in the war of 1812. We are bound, if we pass these notes to the soldiers, to make them as secure and negotiable as we can. We must either use a sound and safe Government paper currency or use the paper money of all the banks which may spring up in the country. Issuing the amount of notes provided by this bill cannot inflate the currency which will be under the control of the Government. It was not one-tenth of the amount of the annual production of the country, which was $1,960,000,000. We should vote for this measure as a temporary necessity to carry on the war.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) referred to the Constitution, saying that "Certain powers were delegated to the Government, and others reserved to the States." Another provision in the Constitution was, that "The States shall not emit bills of credit, coin money, or pass laws impairing the obligations of contracts." He thought that these principles were well settled. He contended that the Government had no right to make any law to impair the obligations of contracts, and said that this measure, instead of preserving the Government, tended to overthrow it. He was opposed to this measure, because it impaired all contracts, and was unconstitutional, and was abhorrent to all his ideas of justice. The measure would disturb all the relations of debtor and creditor, and destroy all credit in the country. There was not a judge in the land but would declare that this measure was not constitutional. He (COWAN) would take bills of credit and go into the market, and sell them, and if they were not worth sixty cents on the dollar, he would sell them for that, and act as an honest man should. He declared that this measure was a "Charleston" scheme, and that it was abandoning the great charter of the government, and the liberties of the people. It was tyranny to compel a man to take five hundred dollars from his neighbor, when he ought to have a thousand. He hoped that the legal tender clause would be stricken out.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) regretted very much that this bill was presented before the tax bill comes from the House. He feared there would be a long delay on the tax bill in the House, and by that time the money would be all gone, and we would be called upon for another hundred million. He believed it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution not to have any paper money. But paper money does exist, and has existed so long that we cannot now carry on the Government with gold and silver. He was in favor of limiting this legal tender to debts hereafter contracted. That would obviate the objection of bad faith, and would regulate the existing paper currency so as to prevent as much as possible depreciation.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said there was no doubt that the framers of the Constitution intended to have hard money currency, but bank-notes were regarded as promises to pay, and were in existence at the very time of the Constitutional Convention, and nobody thought then that they were unconstitutional. The difficulty was that a few Banks were not willing to take their notes. He would allow them to be funded at eight per cent. He thought if we would strike out the legal tender clause, and not depreciate the notes ourselves, with a provision to make the people glad to take them, it would go well enough.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) argued at some length that the measure was unconstitutional, and also inexpedient, as the notes would be good for nothing. It was simply a forced loan from the community.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. HOWARD, WILLEY and MCDOUGALL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) referred to the early history of the issue of paper money. It was issued first in this country in Massachusetts, in 1702; and made a legal tender in 1712; in Rhode Island, in 1710; in Connecticut, in 1709; in Pennsylvania, in 1732; in Delaware, in 1739; in Maryland, in 1733; in Virginia, in 1755, where they were called treasury notes, and made a legal tender for private debts; in North Carolina, in 1748; in South Carolina, in 1703, but were not made a legal tender till afterwards. In law, as afterward, they were called bills of credit. He contended that they were considered as bills of credit by the framers of the Constitution. He thought it doubtful policy to issue notes at this time. He thought if we had authority to issue notes at all, we had the right to make them a tender.

The question on Mr. COLLAMER's amendment to strike out the legal tender, &c., was disagreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Kennedy, King, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Simmons, Thompson and Willey—17.

NAYS—Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Ind.,) McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass.,) Wilson, (Mo.,)—22.

Mr. SIMMONS offered an amendment to allow the notes to be funded for two-year bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest. Adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend so as to limit the legal tender to private debts hereafter contracted. Rejected.

Mr. KING offered a substitute that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue in exchange for coin Treasury Notes to the amount of $150,000,000, payable to the bearer, at the Treasury, which will be redeemable in coin at the Treasury, after five years, until 1872, when all outstanding would be redeemed, and such notes receivable for all public dues.

SEC. 2. Holders of such notes may exchange the notes at the Treasury for bonds not less than twenty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest.

SEC. 3. That a direct tax of $15,000,000 annually be made, and the same is hereby pledged to the payment in coin of these notes, principal and interest, when it becomes due.

Rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

The amendments made in the Committee to the first section were agreed to, except that of Mr. SIMMONS to allow the notes to be funded at 8 per cent. bonds, which was amended to be 7 3-10 bonds, and adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to insert an amendment providing for the deposit at 5 per cent., which was struck out yesterday.

Messrs. PEARCE, SAULSBURY and POWELL spoke against the bill as unconstitutional.

The bill as amended then passed. Yeas, 30; nays, 7; (Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Kennedy, King, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.) Adjourned at 7.30.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Government Contracts, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c., but at rates not greater than those required from private individuals.

Congress, in granting lands toward the construction of these roads, reserved the right to transport property or troops of the United States free of charge. Without waiving this principle, it is now proposed to compensate them for their services, on the ground that their ability has been greatly impaired by the rebellion, and the destruction of their bridges, etc.

After three hours' debate the resolution was passed in an amended form.

The companies are to be compensated according to the schedules of the Secretary of War issued July last.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, said that he was informed this morning that some remarks he (OLIN) made yesterday were construed by Mr. HOLMAN as personally offensive. This was far from his (OLIN'S) intention, and he exceedingly regretted that his remarks should have been so construed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) replied that he was not in his seat when the gentleman spoke. Otherwise he should have properly and promptly responded, nor had he read the gentleman's remarks. But as the gentleman had disavowed that they were intended as offensive, and had so stated in courteous terms, he (HOLMAN) had nothing more to say.

On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) 5,000 copies of the bankrupt bill were ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The clause for the appropriation of $4,800,000 for the charter of vessels, stores, laborers, and additional steam vessels, having been read—

Mr. HOLMAN moved an amendment, requiring proper officers of the navy to be employed in making and purchasing vessels.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said such duties were not within the sphere of the naval officers. Their education unfitted them for it. They did not understand trafficking.

Mr. HOLMAN replied, contending that it would be better to have the service performed by responsible agents, than by irresponsible persons.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) called attention to a newspaper article, stating that General ZOLLICOFFER's remains were outrageously treated by the soldiers and citizens, who flocked to see the body, stripped of clothing, the head shaved, &c. In behalf of the Kentucky soldiers, he related the facts to show that the statement was utterly false and without a shadow of foundation. The remains were treated with ceremony and respect, which was acknowledged by the rebels themselves.

Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was rejected.

The original proviso, as agreed to, is as follows: "That hereafter in all cases where the officers of the navy can be made available, consistently with the public service, in making contracts for the charter of vessels, and the purchase of additional steam vessels, no other person or persons shall be employed; and when any other person or persons than an officer of the navy shall be employed, the compensation shall not exceed the sum of $5.00 for all contracts for purchase or charter in any one year made under the provisions of this act, and at the same rate for any other shorter time of service."

Without concluding the consideration of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

### Rumored Movements of the Rebels Between Point of Rocks and Leesburgh.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, Feb. 13.

There are rumors here that the rebels are concentrating their forces between the Point of Rocks and Leesburgh, and also that they are erecting batteries there.

As yet we have nothing authentic.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Company F, Capt. WILKINS, (not CLINTON, as previously reported,) and Company I, Capt. WALKER, Third Infantry, left Governor's Island yesterday for Washington. These companies are almost perfect in all the branches of light infantry drill, and appear more like veterans than young soldiers, thanks to Capt. NEILL, Fifth Infantry, under whose superintendence they were formed, and Capt. WALKER, by whom they were chiefly instructed. Most of the non-commissioned officers are old soldiers, who have seen active service on the frontiers. Capt. WILKINS has been recruiting for his company in Albany for some months, and was called in specially to take command of his company, and go into active service. No laundresses were allowed to go with these companies, and all the wives of regulars now in the field have been quietly withdrawn to Washington or elsewhere, and have received certificates entitling them to draw rations from the Commissary. This looks as if the regulars have their work cut out for them.

A detachment of twenty-nine general-service recruits left the Island with the above companies. They have been assigned to the Second Infantry.

The prize schooner *J. W. Hart*, Capt. DARCY, of and from Liverpool, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, in charge of Prize-Master A. M. JOHNSON. The *J. W. Hart* was captured off Key West. She has a cargo of Enfield rifles and ammunition said to be worth $1,000,000.

The steamer *Westfield* was put into commission yesterday, with the following list of officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, W. B. RENSHAW; Acting Master and Executive Officer, C. W. Zimmerman; Acting Masters, Gustav Vassalo, F. C. Miller and Leonard D. Smalley; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. H. Allis; acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles C. Walker; Second Assistant Engineer, William K. Green; Third Assistants, Charles W. Smith, John Van Hogan and George S. Baker; Master's Mates, John P. Arnett, William L. Babcock and David Harvey.

The steamer *Jackson* is ordered to be put into commission to-day, and the steamer *Clifton* to-morrow.

The propeller *Uncas* hauled down the Yard, and is being filled up with stores. She has been turned over to the Coast Survey authorities.

The propellers *Sachem* and *Currituck* will be attached to Capt. PORTER's fleet—so it is reported in the yard.

The *Octorara* had steam up yesterday, trying her engines, and the Master's Mates appointed to her are ordered to report to the First Lieutenant daily, at 10 A. M.

The storeship *Supply*, Lieut. COLVACORRESSIS, in command, arrived at the yard yesterday morning, for a fresh supply of stores. The *Relief* is also there for the same purpose.

The following items have been received from the Mozart Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, stationed at Camp Sackett, Va.:

Capt. JAMES L. WESCOTT, Company B, and First Lieut. GEORGE O. BOLANE, Company H, have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted. Private JOHN GAMMON, of Company H, from the neighborhood of Portland, Me., died on the 9th inst., and his remains were sent home, the company bearing the expense, which will be about $1 50 per man. Private KENNY, who was stabbed, as we reported, a few days ago, died in Alexandria, and was buried there; but the company had his body exhumed and sent home. The Colonel and other officers do not like this practice of sending dead men home, but the soldiers are in favor of it, in cases like the above.

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

### Price Encamped on the Wilson's Creek Battle-ground---Sigel in Springfield.

ROLLA, Mo. Thursday, Feb. 13.

A special to the Missouri *Republican* says: "A messenger from Lebanon, just arrived, reports that Gen. SIGEL's Division arrived at Marshfield, four miles from Springfield, on Tuesday at noon. Gen. PRICE is reported to have left Springfield, and is encamped near the battle-ground of Wilson's Creek. Gen. SIGEL is, no doubt, now in Springfield."

## ADVANCE IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

### Thirty-five Thousand National Troops Across Green River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Thirteenth Michigan Regiment passed through here to-day *en route* for Kentucky. Four more will arrive next week.

A gentleman from Green River yesterday, reports that 35,000 Nationals had crossed Green River up to the time he left.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 13.

All is quiet down the road. Gen. HINDMAN is reported at Bowling Green. It is supposed he is in consultation with reference to an evacuation.

## GEN. HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

### Departure of the Advance for Fort Scott—Composition of the Forces.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The last regiment of the First Brigade of Gen. HUNTER's advance left this morning for Fort Scott. The brigade consists of the First, Fifth and Sixth Kansas Regiments, and Fifteenth Wisconsin, under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. DEITZLER, who commanded the Kansas Brigade gallantly in the battle at Wilson's Creek.

Gen. HUNTER will himself accompany the Second Brigade, which will consist of the Ninth and Twelfth Wisconsin Regiments, Third Ohio Cavalry, and the Third Kansas. Probably Col. CHARLES DOUBLEDAY, of the Second Ohio, will be made Acting Brigadier-General of this brigade.

### NEWS FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER made a formal call on Senator LANE, yesterday. Matters in regard to the Southern Expedition remain in *statu quo*. Gen. LANE has not resigned his Senatorship. No movements of troops of particular moment has taken place within the last two weeks. The Thirteenth Wisconsin has gone to Fort Scott. The First Kansas is on a furlough for ten days.

### FROM KEY WEST.

The steamship *Oriental*, Capt. B. TUZO, from Key West 7th inst., *via* Port Royal 9th, at 11.30 A. M., arrived at this port yesterday at 2 P. M.

To Mr. ANTONIO LAHENS, the obliging Purser of the ship, we are indebted for memoranda of voyage, passenger list, etc., and for the prompt delivery of our correspondence.

Mr. LAHENS reports the following vessels at Key West 7th inst.: United States steamships *Santiago de Cuba* and *Florida*, gunboat *Tahoma*, from Pensacola, United States schooner *Wanderer*, bark *J. W. Churchill* and *Emily Mayer*.

The beacons C and D, on Crocus and Alligator Shoals of the Florida reefs, are down.

Capt. BENJAMIN TUZO, Sr., died on board, at Port Royal, 9th inst., of inflammation of the bowels.

### REJOICINGS AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 13.

There was a general jubilee here to-day, accompanied by the ringing of bells and firing of artillery, over the glorious success of Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodores COMSTOCK and FOOTE, which is hailed as the harbinger of a more vigorous policy in the conduct of the war.

### THE EXAMINATION OF VESSELS.

The United States revenue cutter *Tiger*, RUFUS COFFIN, Lieutenant Commanding, is still stationed at the Narrows, intercepting and examining all outward-bound vessels and their purposes.

Lieut. COFFIN is a well-known New York shipmaster, and when the war first broke out he had command of the gunboat *Pembroke*, fitted out by the State of Massachusetts to carry troops to Fortress Monroe. During five months, Lieut COFFIN had command of the United States revenue steamer *It resides*, and rendered very efficient service to Maj.-Gen. DIX, in his expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia. He has recently been in command of the revenue-cutter *Jackson*, stationed at Baltimore, and was ordered to this port to relieve Capt. HYDE, who has been ordered to Eastport.

### THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Constitutional Convention adopted this morning the following as a section of the article on the fundamental provisions of the Constitution of the proposed new State of Western Virginia, with the understanding that this action should be a settlement of the vexed question:

"No slave or free person of color shall come into this State for permanent residence after this Constitution goes into operation."

This provision will insure a large majority for the Constitution.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NOVEL TEA-DRINKING.—The Superintendent of the Five Points' House of Industry gave a tea-party last evening to the parents of the children of the schools of the institution. There were gathered about one hundred men and women, to whom a bountiful and elegant repast was given, greatly to their enjoyment. There were three hundred children present, and their delight in seeing their parents enjoy the good things was real and irrepressible. After supper, the old people listened, well pleased, to the beautiful music of their own sons and daughters. The parents seemed astonished and delighted with the proficiency of their children. Messrs. HART, THORNE, PHELPS and MESSER made short addresses, and the whole was a decided success. They are to be continued from time to time. The following is the work of the year 1861: 285,305 meals furnished gratuitously; 1,076 children enrolled in day-school; 326 average daily attendance in day-school; 12,000 articles of clothing given; 1,200 pairs of shoes given away; 975 have been inmates during the year; 150 is the average daily inmates; school children get three meals daily; annual expense from $12,0 0 to $16,000. Voluntary contributions are depended upon. We need money, clothing, food.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—MOCK AUCTIONS, LICENSED VENDERS, &c.—The annual statement of Capt. SEBRING, in command of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall,) Precinct, presents some interesting facts as to the number of parties licensed throughout the City in various occupations—his dealings with mock auctioneers, &c., &c. From the latter gentry during the year, he has received no less than $1,382, for deluded victims, but that is possibly not one-twentieth part of their gains. There are 5,374 licensed carts, 669 dirt carts, 578 omnibus drivers, 596 hack drivers, 1,036 licensed fish and vegetable venders, 945 hacks, 554 omnibuses, 225 express wagons: 418 wood and charcoal wagons; 278 junk carts; 278 public porters; 192 junk shops, and 540 car drivers. The total number of cars on the City railroads is 331, all paying licenses except those on the Second, Third and Fourth-avenue railroads, who claim exemption by virtue of clauses in their charters, suits for the recovery of which are now pending. The total collected for fines imposed on hackmen, cartmen, drivers of omnibuses, &c., for the last quarter of 1861, amounted to $160 50, and during the same period 503 complaints for violations of Corporation ordinances, were reported to the Corporation Attorney from this Precinct.

THE BOND-STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—Dr. OTTO FULLGRAFF, the founder and manager of the above Institute, in his annual report, just published, states that 5,130 patients were treated during the last year, and 13,660 prescriptions given. The physicians were often obliged to prolong their stay beyond their usual hour at the Dispensary, in order to attend to the suffering sick poor, who are treated gratuitously, and frequently they rendered aid at their homes. The results of the treatment, in a curative point of view, he says, are in the highest degree satisfactory. The Common Council donated $500 towards the support of the Dispensary during the past year, and an effort will be made to incorporate it this year. The Dispensary is located at No. 59 Bond-street, and is free to the poor.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.—The regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, the only business transacted being the acceptance of a communication from Dr. GREEN, Secretary of the Board of Physicians at Bellevue Hospital, stating that Wards Nos. 14 and 10 would be hereafter set apart for scarlet fever patients. From the regular weekly statement it appears that there were in the various institutions at the last report, 8,010; admitted since, 1,649; of these 44 have died, 1,276 were discharged, 310 sent to Blackwell's Island, 44 to Sing Sing—leaving in charge 8,026, an increase of 15 over last week.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—ANNUAL REPORT.—The Board met at the accustomed hour Wednesday. The Annual Report was received and considered, and copies ordered to be transmitted to the State Legislature. Upon motion, the Board went into ballot, for President and Vice-President for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of GULIAN C. VERPLANCK for the former office, and CYRUS CURTIS for the latter. They are the present incumbents. The number of emigrants arrived to date is 2,070, against 2,993 at corresponding dates last year; 783 inmates are in the Ward's Island Institution. The aggregate receipts were $10,892 99; disbursements, $9,375 34; balance in bank, $5,332 70.

A THEFT OF $400.—Last Saturday, JACOB FETTLE, a German, living in Cairo, Ill., came to this City, and took lodgings at No. 29 Greenwich-street. He had in his possession $400, and while enjoying himself in a lager-bier saloon, was accosted by two females, who managed to surreptitiously transfer this sum into their own pockets, and then made their escape. Officers FLAVIN and LAUGHLIN, of the First Precinct, are in pursuit of the guilty parties.

A FIREMAN KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, THOMAS MORGAN, a member of Steam-engine Company No. 6, was run over, at the corner of Peck-slip and Pearl-street, and almost instantly killed. He had hold of the tongue of the engine, when one of the wheels plunging into a hole, caused him to loose his grasp and fall. His body was taken to the engine-house, No. 26 Henry-street, where an inquest will be held to-day. He resided at No. 15 Montgomery-street, was a moulder by occupation, and leaves a wife and three children. He was severely injured four years ago by a similar accident.

DEPARTURE OF REGULARS FOR WASHINGTON.—Companies F and I, of the Third Regiment United States Regulars, left Governor's Island, yesterday afternoon, for the Capital. Capt. JOHN D. WILLIAMS was in command. Thirty recruits for the Second U. S. Infantry accompanied the detachment.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.—The above regiment, Col. PITMANN, which has been stationed in the United States Barracks in White-street, left yesterday on board the sailing vessels *Tycoon* and *S. R. Mallory*, for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. A list of officers has already been published in the TIMES.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—The Governor of New-York has promoted Second Lieutenant DAVID HENRIQUES, of this City, to a First Lieutenancy in the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, in place of J. M. CARVILLE, resigned.

### Fire in Pearl-Street.

A KEROSENE OIL WAREHOUSE DESTROYED—DAMAGE ABOUT $50,000.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the building occupied by MORRISON & Co., No. 225 Pearl-street. It appears that a workman who was mending an oil-can permitted some melted solder to fall into some kerosene oil which ignited and immediately communicated the flames to the other portions of the building, which was occupied as a kerosene oil and lamp warehouse. The three upper stories were soon in flames, and in an hour the entire building was in ruins.

The stock of MORRISON & Co. was insured for $16,000, in the Harmony, Fulton, St. Mark's and two other companies.

The building adjoining No. 1 Platt-street, occupied by R. M. STETSON & SON, and E. S. STETSON, as hardware stores, was slightly damaged. The stock was damaged by water to the amount of about $300. Fully insured.

The building No. 227 Pearl-street, occupied as a hardware establishment by THOMAS W. SMITH & Co., was also slightly damaged. The stock sustained damage by water to the amount of about $500. Insured.

The entire loss is estimated at about $50,000.

### Organization of the Young Men's Democratic Committee.

The above Committee met last night at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of organization, and elected the following members: HARRY HOWARD, Sixth Ward, Chairman; FREDERICK J. BYRNE, Fourteenth Ward, Secretary; ANDREW MATHEWSON, Ninth Ward, Secretary; ROBT. D. LIVINGSTON, Eighteenth Ward, Treasurer; PATRICK BYRNES, Seventeenth Ward, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Committee then adjourned till the second Thursday in March. Before dispersing, the Chairman made known to the meeting that the bar would be kept open, at his expense for an hour.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENTS.—A woman, whose name could not be ascertained, residing on the corner of North Seventh and Seventh streets, yesterday afternoon, while intoxicated, set her clothes on fire, and was fatally injured. She was taken to the City Hospital for treatment. A little girl named SARAH FEENY, whose parents reside on Hoyt, near Butler-street, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire on Wednesday evening, that her life is despaired of.

LIQUOR SELLING.—There is a terrible fluttering among the liquor-dealers in this city who have been in the habit of selling liquor on Sunday, owing to the action of the District-Attorney, who has caused quite a number of offenders to be tried, and upon conviction, they have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the County Jail.

GENERAL TERM SUPREME COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—Nos. 65, 66, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 90, 91, 92.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT ½c. higher; sales at 78c. @78½c. for No. 1 and 72½c. @73½c. for No. 2. CORN a shade better. MESS PORK in limited inquiry at $9 50. HOGS dressed 5c. higher; sales $2 55@$2 85. Live market a shade better; sales at $2 30@$2 60. *Receipts*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 3,100 live Hogs, 2,600 dressed. Exchange unchanged; Gold 4@4½ premium.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR in better demand; sales at $4 20 for Superfine. WHISKY firm at 17c. PORK active at $10, freely offered; for good brands $10 25 is asked. BULK MEATS in good demand; sales 600,000 lbs. at 2¾c.; Shoulders, sales 600 tierces Prime at 7c. PORK and LARD closed buoyant. Exchange firm at ¼ premium.

[Advertisement.]

GRAVEL, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, AND ALL DIFFICULTIES OF THE BLADDER, are soon relieved and cured by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which are also the best medicine for fevers and colds.

CURE OF GRAVEL IN TWO WEEKS.

LEE, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1862.

*Dr. B. Brandreth:*

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter acknowledging draft on Metropolitan Bank, for thirty dollars, for Brandreth's Pills, which have been largely sold in this town for the last thirty years, and their sale and usefulness continue to extend. Within a few weeks one of the most respectable of our citizens was sorely afflicted with gravel; no less than eight medical men were called in with a view to giving relief to the severe pain, which caused the patient to utter piercing cries, which were heard a block. The doctors exerted their skill in vain. As a last resort Brandreth's Pills were purchased from me. The first dose of six gave ease, and two boxes effected a perfect cure within two weeks. I shall be pleased to refer to the patient if you deem the case worthy of investigation further. In our town there are persons who have been cured of almost every disease by the use of these pills alone, which caused their reputation to be very great. Be sure and see my "new supply are fresh pills, my customers do not like stale pills." Your friend and agent of many years standing,

ASA FILLMORE.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

To be secure against counterfeits, ask for Brandreth's Pills in

NEW STYLE.

and the first box purchase if possible, at 294 CANAL STREET, or No. 4 UNION SQUARE. You can never be cheated by spurious pills after you have seen the new style of putting up.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The office is not in the drug store on the corner of Broadway, but

294 CANAL STREET.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS and 294 are painted in GOLD LETTERS ON THE WINDOW.